

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 54

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS STRESSES NEED OF ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

Sinn Fein Fought Allies Behind Their Backs, He Says—Can not See How Americans of Irish Descent Can Aid Such a Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "How any American of Irish descent can support a party that were our implacable enemies during the war passes my understanding," declared Rear Admiral William S. Sims in an address last night at a mass meeting held by the Loyal Coalition in Symphony Hall.

Rear Admiral Sims traced the history of the relations during the war between the United States Navy and the British Grand Fleet, "highly illustrating the otherwise technical description with anecdotes of navy life. He pointed out the great things achieved through unselfish cooperation between the two English-speaking nations and with the other allied naval forces. Rear Admiral Sims qualified his assertion that he commanded the American forces on the water overseas, saying, "That was my impression during the 18 months we were in the war. But I have been officially informed since I came back that I was not."

"I cannot see," Rear Admiral Sims declared in summing up the war's lessons, "that there need be any misunderstanding if we approach our inevitable commercial and other difficulties in a friendly spirit. If people can cooperate loyally under the stress of national interests and personal ambitions in war, surely they can with good will cooperate in peace. In my estimation, as something of a student of war, a failure to cooperate with a certain degree of cordiality is a danger."

"The world will not stand for another great war. Even were the world so disposed, it could not stand another great war. The nations must find a way to compose their differences. The only sure basis is a spiritual one; it is through the power of sentiment."

Need of Understanding

"Personally, I believe it will depend chiefly upon the initiative being taken by the British and Americans, and that a permanent understanding between them will inevitably result in peace. Personally, I believe that what is the ultimate agreement or association for the prevention of war, the unity of English-speaking peoples in unmistakable friendship and understanding will play an essential part, not to invade the rights or exclude the fellowship of other nations, but to include them and help protect them."

"Now those words are not mine. You have read them in the paper, and so have I. They are the expressions of the sentiment and opinion of Mr. Warren G. Harding, who is going to be President of the United States. "Now as to the propagandists, just a word. To me it is inconceivable that American citizens of Irish nationality can support the faction or party known as the Sinn Fein, knowing what they do about them, because I have seen a lot of the Irish people and I like them, but in the papers that I have published since the war I have explained calmly and carefully what their actions meant. We were fighting against the Germans, and the Central Powers, but they were fighting in the open. They fought the submarine under the water, but that is the way to fight the submarine. The Sinn Fein were fighting us just as bitterly, and behind our backs. To be sure, they never had the power to attack us openly, but they obliged us to divert vessels from the convoy of troops and the convey of merchant ships that would otherwise have been employed for the safety of those people. And you people here in America have a great many of your sons at the bottom of the sea today, because we were obliged to divert those vessels and could not give adequate protection."

"Now how any American of Irish descent can support a party that were our implacable enemies during the war passes my understanding." Maj. George Haven Putnam, writer, publisher and lecturer, appealed to the people of the English-speaking nations not to ignore or forget the ties of law, language and literature which bring Great Britain and the United States together. Prof. Byron S. Hurlburt of Harvard University presided. After a brief introductory address by Dr. Lloyed George, president of the Loyal Coalition, who explained that the purpose of the organization was to cement Anglo-American friendship, Professor Hurlburt took the chair. He said that there had been a reaction from the war which had resulted in certain irritation. But this, he declared, has been aided and complicated by propaganda, vicious and underhanded in nature, and now the United States must firmly show that "this is no asylum from which to foment discord."

Affinity of Fundamentals

Major Putnam traced the adoption of English law and precedent in forming the new nation in America, showing that this common affinity of fundamentals existed among all the groups which sought freedom in the new world. From the Magna Charta to the Covenant that was signed in the

cabin of the Mayflower, he said, from the constitutions of the first colonies and states to the Constitution of the United States, English law has played its part. And, Major Putnam declared, "it is because of the law, the language and literature that our great Republic has grown up as that of an English-speaking people with English traditions, with English relations and sympathies."

"We are met now," Major Putnam said, "with this new threat of groups of American citizens, some of them perfectly honest in their purpose, but very confused in their ideas, undertaking to say that they shall be outside and above the law, accepting a decision of arbitration only when it goes their way, saying that if law does not meet their requirements, it is a law that they do not propose to respect."

Pure Americanism

In an appeal to the meeting for contributions to carry on and ramify the work of the Loyal Coalition, George W. Solley, executive secretary, declared that in the office of the Coalition there is a wastebasket full of scurrilous notes from hyphenated Americans. The notes, he declared, indicate that the Constitution of the United States must be rewritten "to square with Hibernian doctrines."

"But," Mr. Solley said, "the Loyal Coalition is the ground swell of pure Americanism. You can't stop it. It represents the best brain and brawn of the entire American people. There is the Bolshevik hyphen, the pro-German hyphen, but the choice of all the breed is this hyphenate who would destroy American schools. He goes into the libraries and blackens books; into the schools and demands that they teach what he wants. Will you stand for the machinations of Sinn Fein, whose three-fold purpose is the breaking up of the British Empire, the destruction of the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples of the world, and the defeat of Anglo-Saxon civilization?"

UNITED STATES TO PRESS YAP CLAIMS

Island Expected to Be Subject of Discussion With the Principal Allied Powers at the Coming Session of Cable Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — It was learned at the State Department yesterday that the International Communications Conference, recently held in London, would soon resume its deliberations. The question of Yap, which was not included in the agenda before, will be brought up. The American position is that the status of Yap should be determined in connection with the settlement of the entire cables question. The subject was informally discussed at the recent conference by Norman H. Davis, Under Secretary of State, who presented the American view, and by the Japanese delegation. The State Department is now awaiting formal notification of the agreement of the principal allied powers respecting Class C mandates, announcement of which was recently made to the British Parliament by Arthur Balfour, who stated that the agreement had been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva on December 1, 1919, and approved by the agreement, according to unofficial reports, includes all the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator, among them Yap.

This development, it was indicated here yesterday, will make the island of Yap a subject of discussion between the United States and the principal allied powers, instead of being confined to the United States and Japan. Although the State Department's proposed action has not been made public, it is known that it does not contemplate resigning the American claims to the use of the island for communication purposes.

At the Peace Conference President Wilson, according to this government, made an exception in the case of Yap when the question of mandates was being discussed, asserting that the United States was not willing that Yap should go to any one power, but thought it should be available to the use of all nations as a cable base; that being about all, in his opinion, that the island was good for. It was said that none of the powers objected to this position, but it later developed that, while there was no specific agreement embodying President Wilson's proposals and reservation, the representatives of some of the powers understood that when the mandate was given to Japan over the islands formerly owned by Germany north of the equator in the Pacific, Yap was included. President Wilson, it is asserted officially, did not so understand, and for that reason the United States does not now recognize Japan's mandate over Yap.

It has been the position of President Wilson and the State Department that no special agreement entered by between the powers, concerning which this government was not consulted, can be deemed valid.

Mr. Davis, who is chairman of the communications conference, has been waiting for the representatives of the other principal powers to complete exchanges with their respective governments on matters submitted for their consideration by the United States before calling the conference together, but it was said at the department yesterday that the conference would be called very soon.

AUSTRIA'S NEED OF HELP RECOGNIZED

Supreme Allied Council Nominates Commission to Draw Up Immediate Plan of Giving Aid—Disarmament Is Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Although the conference of the Allied Supreme Council was not able to agree quite so quickly about the disarmament of Germany as was anticipated, there is no justification for the gloom into which most of the French commentators are plunged today. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there is no serious disagreement and that accord was virtually reached, subject to certain information which the military representatives were instructed to furnish at a later sitting after consultations between themselves.

There is no intention of allowing this matter to block progress. Mr. Lloyd George, and indeed his military advisers, do not take such a serious view of the continued existence of irregular forces in Germany as French military men are inclined to take. It is not easy for Aristide Briand openly to range himself on the side of the British Premier, but the subject has been practically settled. In general, Germany is to be allowed a reasonable time to disband the forces and to fulfill the other outstanding conditions demanded.

Austria's Problems

An attempt has been made to create a great incident which would wreck the conference at the very beginning. The facts, however, do not bear out this interpretation. The conference has passed on to consideration of the situation of Austria, which, as already indicated, is extremely critical. The fate of the country is in the hands of the conference. If nothing is now done, Austria may give way to despair. All reports confirm the imminence of total collapse.

The conference is not indifferent to the appeals which have been made to it, and, as a result of today's deliberations, there is little doubt that assistance of substantial character will be given. Reports presented and the figures revealed by experts of the three chief European allies leave no question about the deplorable plight of the young republic. After some discussion, a commission was formed to decide upon a definite scheme and Louis Loucheur, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Giannini, will, during the course of the week, produce a definite plan.

Count Storza, the Italian delegate, showed deep concern for Austria, where the food shortage is acute. The total bankruptcy and dislocation of Austria must, it is thought, involve the surrounding nations in catastrophe. Tescho-Slovakia, for example, cannot afford to see a neighboring state fall into a condition of anarchy. France, while recognizing that the situation of this little island of Germans is impossible, is still resolved not to permit alliance with Germany if it can possibly be avoided.

Better relations with the non-German peoples are, however, necessary. Sir William Goode, delegate on the Vienna Commission of Reparations, demands 1,250,000 francs during the next five years to place Austria on her feet, but the problem of guarantees is difficult. It is hoped that the United States will associate herself with England, France, and Italy, who are prepared to make some sacrifice.

Appeals for Assistance

Clearly events in Austria threaten to bring down the whole Central European edifice and no one can look on indifferently. It is true that many laudable voluntary efforts are being made by various relief organizations, but these are insufficient. Unless urgent steps are taken, Austria will simply throw herself on the poor law of Europe.

Her ministers will decline responsibility. They will refuse to serve. The state will be ungoverned, bankrupt. Responsibility, it is held, will rest upon the shoulders of the Allies, who reduced Austria to such straits. Examples of this kind are apt to be contagious. No graver problem has ever been presented to European statescraft.

England is prepared to extend credits, and France wishes to do so. France, however, has her own financial difficulties. It cannot be emphasized too much that European statesmen, as in all crises, look longingly to America for helping hands.

Reparations Problem

Difference of Policy in France Renders Premier's Position Difficult

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — With regard to the disarmament of Germany, about which so much noise was made a little while ago, Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson have reached an agreement that the irregular organizations shall be dissolved by May next. In the meantime, the Commission of Control will remain in full function. The undoubted difficulties of Germany are taken into consideration. A question which at one time appeared likely to absorb much time and even to monopolize the earlier part of the conference, as it did at Spa, will thus be cleared out of the way and statesmen will be enabled to devote their attention to more fruitful subjects. Nothing is happier than this relegation of negative matters to a secondary place at the Allied Supreme Council in Paris and the corresponding emerging of positive matters.

The coal question, which also took up many meetings at Spa, does not present insuperable difficulties. What has happened is that Germany has carried out her promise to deliver 2,000,000 tons, with the comparatively insignificant exception of 500,000 tons during the whole period. A lenient view is taken of this dereliction and it is believed that Germany has done her best in good faith.

The coal question, which also took up many meetings at Spa, does not present insuperable difficulties. What has happened is that Germany has carried out her promise to deliver 2,000,000 tons, with the comparatively insignificant exception of 500,000 tons during the whole period. A lenient view is taken of this dereliction and it is believed that Germany has done her best in good faith.

Reparations Discussion

The Reparations Commission, however, is asking for the delivery of 200,000,000 tons in the future, and demands that the missing quantity shall be made up. Germany, on the other hand, asks for a reduction. The present protocol expires at the end of this month, and, in drawing up a fresh contract, it is possible that the advances which were made to Germany in proportion to the number of tons will be suppressed. This question is linked up with the general question of reparations and the project of five annuities including the abandonment of the method of advances. As Germany is taking no part in the conference, of an official character, it is not anticipated that an agreement will be long delayed.

Obviously for France the chief problem is that of reparations. It must be acknowledged that the German expert, Charles Bergmann, has expressed at Paris most conciliatory views, and, although appearing to favor immediate fixation of the indemnity, is prepared to negotiate on the basis of the annuity system. Here is the real crux of the question.

The situation of Mr. Briand is extremely difficult. It is probable that any immediate composition, which must necessarily mean reduction of French expectations, would be followed by a great outcry. France has for so long believed that Germany could be made to pay the entire amount of the damages. But, on the other hand, the need for a realist policy at last is apparent. The uncertainty of the economic and financial situation weighs heavily, not only on France and Germany, but on the whole of Europe and indeed America. France demands what is owing and is always materially strong enough to take measures that might shake the whole edifice of European relations. The exchange is, in spite of the recent sudden improvement, a great handicap to trade, with the result that unemployment on a great scale exists in England, and in other countries which are deprived of a natural outlet for manufactured goods. Indeed proof of the need for a settlement, which would restore the value of the franc and the mark is seen during the week, and in the remarkable rise of the franc in relation to the dollar and pound at the mere hope that something will now be done.

Mr. Briand's Problem

The sterility of previous debates is patent. Even now, however, Mr. Briand finds it difficult to consent to fixation of the indemnity and prefers the methods elaborated by Mr. Seydoux, the French expert, which tends to postpone fixation of the total, but fixes German obligations for the next five years. It was with the hope of reaching a compromise between the two systems that the council was held at the Elysée. Louis Dubois, president of the Reparations Commission, endeavored to reconcile both proposals, so that the annuities will not exclude fixation of the total.

The commission indeed now inclines toward the Boulogne scheme. That is to say, it may be charged, not with the presentation of impossible bills, based uniquely upon the damages caused, but with the preparation of practical conclusions, which will have regard to Germany's capacities. There is a vigorous criticism in advance of such a solution, because heavy French politicians do not trust the Reparations Commission, which has become a slow-moving, bureaucratic body, to proceed expeditiously. But the conference will have to decide the procedure.

According to the "Echo de Paris" an attempt will be made to regulate the reparations problem as a whole after the annuities system has been established. At the same time as the problem of the inter-allied debts, the problem of inter-allied debts can only be seriously considered when the new American president is installed in office. The attitude of England depends on the attitude of America. Such procrastination is not, however, reliable. It should be added that the British Premier is understood to have an open mind. Although the official conference today concerned itself with the reception of military reports on German disarmament, as shown in the official communiqués, there were less formal conversations between the French and British delegates, where an exchange of views on the chief question of reparations took place.

BRAZIL APPROVES WILSON NOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — It was stated yesterday that Augusto Cochrane de Azevedo, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, has informed Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, that the President of Brazil is in thorough accord with the views and policies indicated by President Wilson in his recent telegram to Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations Assembly, in regard to the Armenian and Russian questions.

MAKING PLANS FOR IRISH GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary Anticipates That Sufficient Members of Southern Parliament Will Be Elected to Begin Legislation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Despite the prominence and publicity that is given to continued operations of the "murder gang," the impartial observer cannot help noticing that violence throughout Ireland is on the whole decreasing, and, excepting Cork and Dublin, comparative tranquillity reigns. In fact the greater part of Ireland has been freed from acts of murder and outrage, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a highly placed Irish official. By the time the elections are held, it is confidently expected that these outrages will have been so far checked (if not altogether stopped), that at the election voters will at least be able to vote without intimidation or fear, and the free will of the Irish population will be able to find expression at the polls.

Within the next few months, the "appointed day" will be fixed by an order-in-council, on which the Government of Ireland Act is to come into force, and preparations that in many places, particularly in the North, which have already arrived at an advanced preliminary stage, will be put into operation for holding elections to both parliaments.

When the appointed day is declared, the Custodian of the Great Seal of Ireland will at once issue election writs and the Great Seal itself, the informed statesman, will, by virtue of the act, be transferred from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant. Many existing departments, it was stated, will of necessity have to split into two, one to carry on under the Belfast, and the other under the Dublin parliament, but some departments, such as customs, excise, inland revenue and the post office, will remain for the present under the control of Westminster. On the other hand, many new departments will have to be inaugurated, such as the prime minister's department, the treasury, home affairs, agriculture, public works and education, many of which will have to be duplicated in the North and South.

The outstanding question, in the opinion of the informant, is whether the Southern Irish members of parliament will accept or decline office in the imperial government. Hope was expressed that, when the act comes into force and the Southern extremists see that all other parties are determined to see it given a fair trial—backed up by all the support Great Britain can offer—the old extremist party will be swamped by public opinion and compelled to fall into line. Many old parties will disappear and new ones will be formed, but, in the informant's opinion, the outstanding feature of the Northern Parliament will be the strong Labor Party, working in close collaboration with the British Labor Party. As to Southern Ireland, the first question that arises, will the act be allowed to work at all; and on this point, the authority said there is no more of optimism than the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood. "It is considered a practical certainty that the minimum 64 out of 128 members necessary for the establishment of the Southern Parliament will be forthcoming, and the informant stated that anyone that expected to see the act torn up after it is once in force is going to be very much disappointed. For the British Government will continue its campaign against Sinn Fein and, if necessary, supply efficient protection to candidates, electors and elected.

In conclusion, the informant said

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 per month. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JANUARY 26, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Allen Suspect Policy Attacked.....	4
Shoe and Leather Markets Report.....	9	Committee Hears Immigration Chief.....	4
Review of Trend in London Market.....	9	Merchant Marine Needs Emphasized.....	5
Scotland's New Stock Companies.....	9	Citizen Army for Russia Proposed.....	5
Products Record for Nova Scotia.....	9	French Revolt at System of Finance.....	5
Steel Corporation's Financial Report.....	9	German Industry Grieved by Trusts.....	6
Book Reviews and Literary News Page 12	12	Spanish Elections Pass Off Quietly.....	6
A Literary Letter.....	12	Mr. Veniseles as He Is in Exile.....	6
A Process of Emancipation.....	12	Nice.....	6
A Book of the Week.....	12	Alleged Liquor Scandal in Quebec.....	8
History Revived.....	12	New York Facing Price Increase.....	11
German Leaders.....	12	Illustrations.....	11
Fugitive Essays.....	12	The Village of Thurau, Lower Island.....	11
A Brilliant Fragment.....	12	Salle des Pae Perdu.....	13
Waiting Animals.....	12	(R. P. Bonington)	13
On Sociology.....	12	Editorials.....	14
General News.....	14	A New Fight for Prohibition.....	14
Causes to Which Mr. Veniseles' Fall Is Said to Be Due.....	1	The Expanding Conception of Parks.....	14
United States to Press Yap Claims.....	1	Contemporary Reviewing.....	14
Rear Admiral Sims Stresses Need of Anglo-Saxon Unity.....	1	Editorial Notes.....	14
Anglo-Saxon Unity.....	1	Causes to Which Mr. Veniseles' Fall Is Said to Be Due.....	1
Making Plans for Irish Government.....	1	United States to Press Yap Claims.....	1
Grants by Huerta Regime Protested.....	1	Rear Admiral Sims Stresses Need of Anglo-Saxon Unity.....	1
New Jersey Vote in Against Beer.....	2	Anglo-Saxon Unity.....	1
Japanese Policy Explained in Diet.....	2	Making Plans for Irish Government.....	1
Proposed Russian Pact Is Published.....	2	Grants by Huerta Regime Protested.....	1
Japan in Need of Better Roads.....	2	New Jersey Vote in Against Beer.....	2
		Sinews Retains Lead in Third Division.....	2
		In My Name.....	2
		Nothing to See in Hamadan.....	2

CAUSES TO WHICH MR. VENISELOS' FALL IS SAID TO BE DUE

Writer Shows These Are Not Found in Internal Administration, Incompetence of Ministers or Lack of Liberal Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—So much has been said which is inaccurate regarding the causes of the fall of Mr. Veniseles; so many erroneous statements have been published in the European and American press, that it would perhaps be quite a propos even at this late hour both for the sake of "putting things into their fit places," as well as for historical reference, to write on the true causes of the fall of the Greek Premier.

Mr. Veniseles, in the magnanimous way which is peculiarly his own, absolved the Greek people of all blame in the recent election; but the fact will go down to history that a man who spent 30 years of his life serving his country as no other man or group of men have so far served that country, was denied even his own seat in Parliament. For no amount of magnanimity on the part of anyone can justify the flagrant violation of the human laws of gratitude and self-respect of which the Greek people have proved guilty.

The fundamental causes of the fall of the Greek statesman are a subject of psycho-political and philosophical study. So far, the casual observer has explained the result of the elections in Greece by giving to the reader several apparent and easily deduced reasons. The fact of the matter is, however, that these orthodox and apparent reasons have contributed only in part and in a secondary way to the fall of Mr. Veniseles and that the fundamental causes must be sought elsewhere.

Folly of the People

Doubtless the statement of the former Premier that the Greek people are war weary is true, but Mr. Veniseles made the statement on the morning of the elections, while he was still the Premier of Greece and spoke with a view to justifying the Greek people for the sake of lessening the unfavorable feeling which their unexpected conduct was bound to create in the European chambers of commerce, and among the friends of Greece. He desired above all, that the support of the friendly powers and of the friends of Greece toward the Greek people continue, as heretofore, so that his great work—Greater Greece—should not suffer because of the folly of the people. The chieftain of the race who loved it so much and gave himself for it, desired above all to justify the arrogant folly of the Greeks before the world. War-weariness was the logical justification.

War weariness, however, much as it may have contributed to the course the voting took, is by no means the fundamental cause. The opponents of Mr. Veniseles could not promise demobilization any sooner than he could. In fact, the people knew that he alone could bring about demobilization in a much shorter time than his opponents could. If it were a question of keeping the new territories of Thrace and Asia Minor from enemy assaults, an adequate army for this purpose could have been easily recruited exclusively from these territories and the soldiers of old Greece could have returned to their homes. That is why the soldiers at the front voted for Mr. Veniseles in overwhelming majority. The very presence of Mr. Veniseles in the government of the country was the greatest guarantee for lasting peace for the Greece under Mr. Veniseles was safe from enemy assaults owing to the alliances and friendships created under him with the great powers and with the Balkan States.

Internal Administration

And again, the question of the internal administration, which has been reported as one of the chief reasons of the débacle, is by no means a first cause. The Greek people between 1910 and 1915 enjoyed an administration under Mr. Veniseles which may well be compared with the best European or American records. It was the unexampled administration of those five years which set Greece on her feet and enabled her to attain such a prominent part in the affairs not only of the Near East but of Europe at large. During the two years (1915-1917) that Veniseles was either out of power or with the provisional government at Salonika, the whole system of the established administration was upturned by the several Constantinian Cabinets, and Greece reverted to the pre-Veniseles régime (1898) of favoritism and exploitation. The evils that followed this radical dislocation of the administrative system were grave and could not be remedied over night. Mr. Veniseles returned to Athens as Prime Minister in the middle of 1917, but his chief task was the mobilization of the Greek forces for the Macedonian allied front. No one believed then, not even Veniseles himself, in the successful accomplishment of this difficult task of mobilization, which had been rendered well-nigh impossible owing to the sedition and defeatist propaganda that had been fostered in the

army by the Tino agents during the long period of mobilized inactivity in 1915 and 1916.

Problem of Winning the War

Naturally then, Venizelos gave all his attention to the immediate problem of winning the war and could not give himself to the task of re-establishing the former efficient administration of 1910-1915. After the armistice Mr. Venizelos was obliged to attend the Peace Conference and for nearly two years he was absent from Greece almost continually, his whole attention being given to the creation of Greater Greece. Away from Athens, he could not outline in general lines only the policy of internal administration, but he was unable to lend his presence to the application of measures of internal reconstruction and reform. And it was during this period that questions of momentous importance as regards the administration of the country were to be solved. His ministers, willing and well-meaning as they were, did not enjoy the confidence of the people the way he did, neither did they act as he would have acted. Errors were committed, matters were left outstanding waiting to be settled on his return from the Peace Conference, while at the same time his political opponents were carrying on a most vicious campaign, exploiting every chance they could avail themselves of.

But, when all has been said, the Venizelist internal administration between 1917 and 1920 has been incomparably better than the Constantinian régime of 1915-1917. The people knew that. Moreover, they knew that the finances of the country had been so well administered that the Greek exchange was at a premium in relation to all the other belligerent European nations except that of England. There is no doubt that many voters were lost by the Liberal Party owing to the internal administration; but it is unquestionable the great mass of the people were confident that Mr. Venizelos would have taken immediate remedial measures once the national problem was settled, and that ere long the country would be enjoying the administration of 1915-1920.

Incompetence of Ministers

In addition to the question of demobilization and of internal administration, another fact has contributed to the débâcle of the Liberal Party: the incompetence of the Venizelist Ministers to act energetically and solve the new problems of the day without the actual presence of Mr. Venizelos among them. His ministers seemed to lack foresight and decisiveness, and expected almost everything from the great chief. They were loath to take responsibilities and act energetically on the lines which the Liberal chieftain had outlined. Problems such as the construction of a bridge or the building of a road had to be left over waiting for Mr. Venizelos' approval, much to his annoyance and exasperation.

The complete lack of organization in the Liberal Party contributed also much toward its downfall. There was no organized effort on the part of the Liberal Party to check up and control the votes of its membership, and while the opposition chiefs and deputies were continually coming in contact with the actual presence of Mr. Venizelos, the Liberal members were staying in Athens, claiming that the foreign policy of Mr. Venizelos had been so successful that there would be no question of their triumph at the polls.

Activities of Yellow Press

Mr. Venizelos could not have remedied these handicaps in the short space of the two months which he spent in Greece before the elections, while his extreme liberal policy in permitting his opponents to use their yellow press in unbridled criticism and insults against himself was taken by a great part of the people as a weakness. But when all is said, the vote of the Greek people cannot be justified on the above facts. In the matter of foreign policy the opponents of Mr. Venizelos could not even dream of ever attaining anything like the Venizelos successes. As regards the internal administration the Venizelist régime at its worst has been better than anything the Opposition has to show.

The labor and land acts, the great plans of reconstruction and of exploitation of Greater Greece and undeveloped national wealth and mineral resources, the preparative work done in that respect, the laws enacted to facilitate such a task and the work which had already been accomplished, can be favorably compared with the legislation and activity not only of those states which have participated in the great war but with that of the neutral states. Moreover, though the ministers of Mr. Venizelos compared with him, may be accused of incompetence and inactivity, they were honest men above all, and were poorer financially when they resigned than when they accepted office.

No! The above are not the fundamental causes of the fall of Mr. Venizelos. They are to be sought elsewhere.

HENRY FORD'S GAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With 1649 of the 2237 Michigan precincts recounted by the Senate elections committee, Henry Ford yesterday had a net gain of 2465 votes on Senator T. H. Newberry in their senatorial contest. Senator Newberry's plurality was about 7500. Of the recounted votes, Senator Newberry was credited with 151,576 and Mr. Ford with 125,941.

UNIQUE NAVAL FEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The operation of righting the dreadnaught Leonardo da Vinci at Taranto was successfully accomplished on Monday at noon. The operation was effected in the presence of experts from all countries of the world, and no similar task has previously been completely overturned.

JAPANESE POLICY EXPLAINED IN DIET

Foreign Minister Declares Hopes for Friendly Relations With United States—Regrets at the Californian Land Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Naval disarmament, Japanese expeditions to eastern Siberia, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and relations with the United States and China will loom largely in the debates of the Japanese Diet, which opened on Saturday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high Japanese authority here. All these subjects were touched upon by Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at Saturday's meeting. Regarding proposals for a halt in naval construction, echoes of which will be heard in interpellations of various members during the session, the Viscount announced that disarmament was to be welcomed for the general welfare of the human race, and that the Japanese Government was paying special attention to the question.

Only passing reference was made to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, Viscount Uchida contending himself with informing the Diet what had been done last year in regard to renewal of the agreement. The Foreign Minister dwelt at greater length on the relations between Japan and the United States. The historic good relationship between the two countries, he said, needed no reiteration. The relations between them, however, had greatly increased in closeness and importance from the political, social, and economic viewpoints.

It was true that this friendly relationship was not without the occasional shading of unpleasantness—that was also true in relation to the complexity of international relations. But he was firmly of the opinion that the fundamental relationship between Japan and America was as cordial as ever, and that there were no insurmountable obstacles such as might disturb the basic factors that governed that relationship.

Referring specifically to the difficulty of the Californian land law, Viscount Uchida said that it could not be denied that it was aimed at the Japanese and that it was unjust and discriminatory. The regret that the Japanese Government expressed at the legislation of 1913 was therefore more keenly entertained by them at this new legislation. A frank and free exchange of views had been going on, and though the results of these discussions could not yet be published, it was the sincere desire of the Japanese Government that a solution compatible with the honor and interests of both countries might be finally arrived at.

Viscount Uchida touched also upon the League of Nations in his review of the urgent political questions affecting Japan. It was sincerely to be hoped, he said, that Germany might before long be admitted, like Austria and Bulgaria. The Japanese Government, in common with the allied governments very keenly desired that, for the peace of the world and the general welfare of humanity, the United States would see its way clear to join its efforts with those of other nations for the realization of the lofty aim of the League.

Policy in Siberia

Strong Attack by the Opposition on Government Methods

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—Restriction of armaments will be considered by the Japanese Government, should it be proposed by another nation, but little hope is held out by Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, that there will be any immediate movement toward disarmament. Interpellated in the Lower House by members of the Opposition, he admitted that the limiting of armaments was being discussed by the powers.

"Some practical men abroad," he declared, "do not approve of immediate disarmament, although they agree in principle. The existing German situation is one factor which prevents a complete agreement on the subject. Some people believe Japan has no intention to restrict armaments because Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, favored the opinion of practical men who object to reduction. Japan's naval policy is not one of expansion, but is one that cannot be avoided in the interests of self-protection. Japan, however, is ready to consider the subject of curtailment, in order to assure world peace, in case any power should make such a proposal."

If Japan had withdrawn her troops from Siberia when the United States did, she would not have been open to

the charge that her ambitions were militaristic, declared Viscount Kato, leader of the Opposition, in a speech attacking the government's Siberian policy. As it was, he insisted, all the indications were that the maintenance of Japanese troops in Siberia had no bearing upon political conditions there.

Premier's Defense

When the Premier, Takashi Hara, in his reply, declared his belief that the maintenance of troops in Siberia was necessary to Japan's national defense, Viscount Kato rejoined with the declaration that the Premier's explanation was not at all satisfactory.

In opening his address, Viscount Kato said that when the United States proposed joint action in Siberia, he had hoped that Japan would determine the strength of her force, after taking the powers into her confidence. But instead of living up to the international agreement, she had dispatched the disproportionately large number of 45,000 men, creating a misapprehension abroad as to Japan's aims. Then, contrary to general expectations, Japan had withdrawn only partially when the repatriation of the Czechoslovakians in Siberia had been effected.

Likewise, in 1919, continued Viscount Kato, the Japanese troops in Siberia had been reinforced on the ground that such action was imperative to the maintenance of peace, the safeguarding of Japan against Korean outlaws and the prevention of Bolshevik predominance. The ever-changing explanations, he asserted, had proved the absence of a fixed policy.

Japan Should Have Withdrawn

"When the United States withdrew," he declared, "Japan should have followed suit if she really desired to respect the spirit of joint action and really had in view, at the time it was decided to send an expeditionary force, the facilitating of the Czechoslovak withdrawal. The American withdrawal virtually deprived Japan of justification for the further maintenance of troops in Siberia."

If Japan had stationed troops at Khabarovsk and Chita for the maintenance of political stability, as had been explained, why had she withdrawn from these points at a time when the political conditions were equally menacing, he asked.

"Everything," he added, "points to the conclusion that the stationing of troops in Siberia had nothing to do with political conditions there." He pointed out that the majority of the Japanese civilians in Vladivostok were engaged in military work occasioned by the presence of the troops, and declared the army, therefore, was not there for the purpose of protecting Japanese Nationals. Complete evacuation, he said, would mean that Japan would not be left open to the accusation that she was harboring militarist ambitions.

"Japan," he concluded, "may be well advised to leave the affairs of foreign nations to the foreigners, unless her own interests are seriously menaced. Siberia may yet be far from political agreement internally and the maintenance there of a Japanese army is fraught with every danger."

Agreement Reached

Status of Japanese Immigrants to United States Tentatively Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Negotiations in progress for some time between Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, have been completed and await the return of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, for official action. A copy of the agreement now is in Tokyo, but no authoritative statement will be given out there concerning it until Mr. Colby has had an opportunity to examine the papers here.

The chief points in the negotiations are understood on very good authority to have been the proposal by Baron Shidehara of an amendment to the existing commercial treaty providing that Japanese nationals in the United States shall have the same treatment as the nationals of other countries in the United States. That would entitle them to ownership of land, but would not include citizenship.

The counter proposal of Mr. Morris was that the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" be modified. Under that agreement Japanese immigrants are admitted, although they are restricted to the parents, wives and other relatives of Japanese already here. Under Mr. Morris' proposal immigration would be absolutely prohibited—that is to the United States and Hawaii, but would be permitted to the Philippine Islands.

In the course of the discussion Baron Shidehara made the claim that

Scott's Mark-Down Sale

Business Suits and Overcoats

\$125 grade reduced to.....	\$100
\$115 grade reduced to.....	\$95
\$110 grade reduced to.....	\$87
\$100 grade reduced to.....	\$79
\$95 grade reduced to.....	\$75
\$90 grade reduced to.....	\$69
\$85 grade reduced to.....	\$65
\$80 grade reduced to.....	\$63
\$75 grade reduced to.....	\$59
\$70 grade reduced to.....	\$55
\$65 grade reduced to.....	\$49
\$60 grade reduced to.....	\$47
\$55 grade reduced to.....	\$43
\$50 grade reduced to.....	\$39

Scott's Company
340 Washington Street, Boston

NEW JERSEY VOTE IS AGAINST BEER

Assembly Unanimously Favors Repeal of Edwards 3.50 Measure and for Ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEWARK, New Jersey.—The unanimous action of the New Jersey Assembly in repealing the Edwards 3.50

per cent beer bill and voting for ratification by the State of the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, were very gratifying to dry forces, although fully expected by them, so Samuel J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "This action," he said, "was a direct repudiation of Gov. Edward I. Edwards and his whole anti-prohibition platform. It is expected that the Senate will soon act similarly."

"The enforcement law which this State will undoubtedly soon enact will be the most effective in the United States," he believed, said Mr. Wilson. "It provides for prompt, direct action before a magistrate without jury trial or indictment. This is effected by defining intoxication as disorderly conduct rather than as a crime. Punishment will consist of fine or imprisonment, or both."

Charging that the Newark city government has not only ignored the flagrant and open sale of liquor by saloon keepers, but has also conspired with them to break the law by issuing licenses to 866 saloon keepers authorizing them to sell "malt or brewed liquors or any liquid of which distilled or ardent spirits or spirituous liquor form a component part," which, as Mr. Wilson points out, in no way limits the alcoholic content of the beverages.

Mr. Wilson wrote to Elmer H. Geran, United States district attorney for New Jersey, on January 12, notifying him of this violation of the law and enclosing a copy of the license form issued. So far, he says, it seems that Mr. Geran has done nothing to stop it. Mayor Gillen of Newark has also ignored the demand of the Anti-Saloon League that these licenses be recalled. Meantime Mr. Wilson has written to the Attorney-General at Washington stating the case and has been notified of the receipt of his communication. He said yesterday that he had written to Mr. Geran again urging immediate prosecution of the cases, and that the league would not remit its efforts until these licenses were recalled and the illicit liquor traffic stopped.

STEEL PLANTS ADD TO WORKING FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Temporary resumption of activities in a number of South Chicago and Indiana Harbor steel plants, starting on Monday, is furnishing some relief in the unemployment situation in those districts.

One plant, the Inland Steel Company, has reopened six of its open-hearth furnaces, and by the end of the week will have taken back 1000 men at wage reductions of from 15 to 20 per cent. At another plant 600 were taken back, bringing the plant up to about 75 per cent of the normal force. The United States Steel Corporation plant at Gary, Indiana, is reported to be operating at 80 to 90 per cent of capacity, while the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago is running at 90 per cent of normal.

Spring Coats OF TWEEDS AND SOFT WOOLENS for Sports Wear

\$39.50 \$49.50

Coats which take swinging sports lines, shown in soft Camel's Hair, novelty worsteds and very English looking tweeds. Belted models, full silk lined; side pockets, set-in or kimono sleeves.

B. SIEGEL
CONNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

PROPOSED RUSSIAN PACT IS PUBLISHED

Terms of British Agreement on Trade With Bolsheviks Issued in London—Labor Criticism of Terms of the Preamble

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Almost a year ago the Supreme Council decided to grant facilities to Russian cooperative organizations to import goods in exchange for Russian produce. Since then, negotiations have gone on between Russia and Great Britain toward the resumption of trade, which have culminated in a draft trade agreement between the British and Russian governments, this being handed to Leonid Krassin prior to his departure for Moscow. Mr. Krassin has been in no hurry to deliver this, as he has only just reached Moscow, while he left here on January 13, but has lingered on the way at Berlin and Stockholm.

The Board of Trade has issued a full text of this draft agreement for publication, which comes just at the right moment as a reply to Labor's demand, number one, for unobstructed trade with Russia. There is nothing in the agreement that any reasonable person could object to, yet, judging from an editorial in the Daily Herald, which apparently has facilities for learning the Soviet Government's views, objection will be directed against the much-discussed preamble, which binds each party to refrain from hostile action against each other, and from conducting, outside of its own borders, any official propaganda, direct or indirect, against institutions of the British Empire or of the Russian Soviet Government respectively, and particularly that the Soviet Government refrain from any attempt by military, or diplomatic, or any other form of action or propaganda, to encourage any of the people of Asia in any form of hostile action against British interests or the British Empire, especially in Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan and India.

Labor Paper's Criticism

The Daily Herald says that this clause "may look harmless enough. But its practically avowed purpose is to secure from Russia recognition of these countries as a 'sphere of influence,' which Earl Curzon's imperialism shall be free to exploit," and goes on to state that "for the sake of that preposterous claim, the agreement may yet be wrecked."

If this is the Russian Government's view, it appears to be somewhat insincere, as the only object of the British Government's insistence on this preamble is to prevent the spread of sedition, through Bolshevik doctrines, in India and the mandatory territory of Mesopotamia, and not for the purpose of establishing British spheres of influence.

Recognition of Debts

In the meantime, and without prejudice to the generality of the above stipulation, the Russian Soviet Government declares that it recognizes basically that it is liable to pay compensation to private persons who have supplied goods or services to Russia, for which they have not been paid; the object of this declaration being to pave the way for recognition by the present Russian Government of former Russian debts. This clause is the result of pressure by the financial interests of the British Government for some security regarding debts. In an

editorial in The Times, it is pointed out that the phraseology of this declaration is so vague that it affords no ground for any sort of satisfaction. Debts, it states, are not recognized as such, but simply as constituting possible claims to compensation and in a legal sense the term "goods or services" would not cover money debts, nor would it comprise other obligations such as concessions.

The editorial goes on to say that the agreement provides no possible basis for proper resumption of trade with Russia, for credit is necessary for the conduct of trade with her, as with any country. "Russia has destroyed her credit by the repudiatory decree of 1917."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Both Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and F. A. Shick, general controller, have now given testimony in favor of Charles M. Schwab and discrediting the testimony of Col. E. H. Abadie, former controller of the United States Shipping Board, that a \$260,000 payment was made to Mr. Schwab for personal expenses and that part of this was charged against ship construction undertaken for the government during the war.

Mr. Grace admitted before the Walsh congressional committee that the corporation had paid \$269,542 to Mr. Schwab for special expenses, but denied that the corporation had been reimbursed by the government for this. It was the general practice of the corporation, while Mr. Schwab, its chairman, was a "dollar-a-year man," to pay his expenses, but not to pass the expenses on to the government.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN'S PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Michael Francis Doyle, counsel for Daniel O'Callaghan, is quoted as saying that the Lord Mayor planned to remain in this country at least 60 days. Mr. Doyle said the Lord Mayor will visit a number of other cities after visiting New York.

The seaman's certificate, Mr. Doyle declared, would permit Lord Mayor O'Callaghan to embark for Ireland "from any port, on any vessel, to any country, either as a stowaway or a seaman or a passenger, at any time he may desire."

The purpose of the Lord Mayor's visit to this country has been accomplished completely," added Mr. Doyle.

PROGRESS AT RIGA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WARSAW, Poland (Tuesday).—Latest advices received from Riga show that negotiations for the conclusion of a permanent Polish-Russian peace are progressing satisfactorily and the signing of a treaty is imminent. Texts of the convention relating to the repatriation of prisoners and of the agreement for limitation of frontiers are ready for signature. Financial clauses are still under discussion, which is proceeding smoothly.

Lower Prices On Cereals

These prices are quoted on absolutely fresh merchandise and are not made as a result of any overstock.

Kellogg's Cornflakes.....	11c
Kellogg's Krumbled Bran.....	20c
Quaker Puffed Wheat.....	12c
Post Toasties.....	11c
Wheatena.....	19c
Pettitjohn's Food.....	18c
Quaker Oats, small.....	11c
Quaker Oats, large.....	24c
H-O.....	15c
Cream of Wheat.....	27c
Grape Nuts.....	15c
Malt Bkfst Food.....	25c
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour.....	16c
Ralston's Food, small.....	18c
Ralston's Food, large.....	24c
Shredded Wheat.....	12c
Puffed Rice.....	16c

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
BOSTON

"Say it with flowers"
Flowers photographed promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

124 TREMONT ST. BOSTON BEACH 6000

MINERS DECIDE ON POLICY IN LONDON

International Conference Warns Workers of Strenuous Resistance of Capitalists in Europe to the Socialization Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The international miners' executive, sitting at the offices of the British Miners' Federation in Russell Square, completed its business today. Reports furnished by the German delegates indicated that 800,000 tons of coal had accumulated in the Ruhr coal field and 300,000 tons in Upper Silesia fields, all of which could be distributed for inland purposes and in compliance with the Spa agreement if adequate transport was provided.

The committee, after considering these and allied matters, passed a comprehensive resolution, which it was agreed to forward to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. It was also agreed to call for the setting up of an international control board for the exchange of raw materials indispensable to the restoration of countries.

The resolution, after quoting the statements of the German delegates, points out that there is evidence of accumulations of coal in most mining countries as a result of the world's industrial production. These must not be added to, and whenever they prevail, transport facilities should be improved and efforts made to stabilize international exchanges; overtime only prejudiced the miners' interests and should be suppressed.

The principal fact of interest brought out at yesterday's meeting was that the Ruhr miners are perturbed at the threatened abandonment of the premium of five gold marks per ton for extra food and clothing, which France has paid in recognition of the overtime worked to fulfill the obligations of the Spa agreement. Mr. Hue, a German delegate, had to report that little progress has been made with their socialization scheme. In all coal mining countries, indeed, the movement is experiencing a set-back and the committee therefore passed a resolution yesterday urging workers in the respective countries to redouble their efforts in view of the "strenuous resistance of the capitalists throughout Europe to the socialization schemes."

COAL DEALERS INDICTED

NEW YORK, New York.—Two federal indictments were returned here yesterday against the Douglas Barnes Corporation, coal dealers, Douglas Barnes, president, and Joseph Weinhandler, treasurer. The defendants were charged with making false representations as to the quality of \$115,000 worth of coal for export, with violating the Lever Act in making a profit of \$6.29 per ton on the sale, and with using the mails to defraud in connection with the transaction.



150 Superb EVENING GOWNS Below Cost!

DISTINGUISHED, no-two-like Sample Gowns for Dinner, Dancing, the Opera. In velvet, chiffon, sparkling tissues; stunning black gowns; and some in tulle, adorable for the Summer. At this week's sale, literally, three of these magnificent creations for about the usual price of one.

\$49 to \$129

Elsewhere about \$150 to \$390

18 EVENING WRAPS of most luxurious fabrics; some fur-trimmed. Parisian models included. Formerly \$98 to \$239. Sale-Priced \$69 to \$119

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway cor 48th St.
NEW YORK CITY
One flight up—elevator or stairway

Mrs. Porter's PRODUCTS

Ready for the emergency! SALAD DRESSING MAYONNAISE TREASURY ISLAND PEANUT BUTTER. Fruit pudding, Flg pudding, Plum pudding. Mrs. Porter's products are purchased of the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Interest your grocer in these products. Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

THE RAMBLER

An Epoch in My Editor's Career

There is no question that my Editor is a man of open mind and capable of those inconsistencies which Wendell Phillips said were the distinguishing trait of genius. The following incident will confirm this statement.

Some time after the day when I had assisted him in his Christmas shopping, and when the 12 gilt finger-bowls had become fixtures in my rooms, I received a note from him, asking me to come the next day to his office, which of course I did, because although we differ on many questions of war, politics and economy, we somehow seem to get on together in a queer, wondering way. Had I the minute pen of a Henry James and the vocabulary of George Meredith and were allowed by this newspaper to do it, and were in the least inclined to take advantage of the permission, I could write or better still, dash off, a long, skillful and extremely tiresome analysis of my Editor's character, but I much prefer to have it shine forth indirectly in these modest accounts of stray incidents. So, then, having brushed my hat and rolled my umbrella afresh (silk is not what it was before the war), I went forth to see my Editor.

To my surprise, I was admitted at once and in the ante-room passed secretaries and stenographers with pleased and little excited smiles upon their faces. "Like a birthday," said I to myself, "everybody has been knighted, and meditating upon the convolutions of a society of which I formed one of the least important convolutions, I entered my Editor's office. He rose from his desk and advancing quickly, wrung my hand and then flushing slightly, looked at me in a questioning way.

"Well," said he, "and well again," said I, for a moment at a loss to understand him. Then something caught my eye, or was it the absence of something, a certain absence in the chromatic scale, a wait of restfulness, so to speak, that was new. I gazed at him again and then I saw that he no longer wore a mauve tie. That article of dark wear was now replaced by a neat tie of fawn which really went much better than the streamers with which my Editor had been accustomed to decorate himself.

He cleared his throat and said, looking me in the eye:

"How do you like it? I've intended to change for a long time, but the fact is that I bought a dozen of those tie cheap the last year of the war and I didn't feel that I ought to get any others until these were gone. I was overcome by this simple and manly confession. I had done my Editor a gross injustice, for hitherto I had believed that it was a fondness for mauve ties that made him wear them, whereas now he had made it plain that it was for quite another and better reason. It was therefore with real pleasure that I told him that the change was a vast improvement in every sense of the word. He thanked me and said that the change had pleased him so much that it had made him think of a rule that he had long wished to establish in the office. And what might that be? I asked, boding no astounding things.

"Why," said he, "don't you think that it would be a good idea if every one connected with the paper, that is, the men, wore the same dark colors in their ties?" He said this with an air of having everything he put forward taken for granted, so that I must say that I rebelled.

"Capital," said I, "only you must make Vandyke beards obligatory, too, though that would be a trifle hard on the office-boys."

"What's yer meant?" he began, but stopped and meditated. I meditated, too, and meditating gazed upon his feet, which were no longer encased in light yellow boots, but in lustrous patent leathers. He followed my gaze and said that in this respect, too, he had decided to work a change. He said he knew that I liked the yellow boots very much, but he thought the patent leathers more in keeping with the character of a publicist, more dignified, in a word.

"But they're very expensive, aren't they?" I asked.

"Extremely so," said my Editor firmly. "Extremely so, but in such a cause no expense should be spared. I have three more pairs of these—one with light cloth tops, but I do not dare to wear them—they are too cosmopolitan and, besides the tops soft easily, I'd like to show them to you."

I thanked him, but begged him not to disturb himself on my account. "All right," said my Editor, but he would have liked to have me see them. "And now," he added, "what do you think of my hat? Say what you think and say it boldly."

His favorite hat, as the reader knows, has always been a lemon-colored velvet atrocity and I felt that here I was treading, if not on dangerous ground, it might be on a sensitive head. Considering, too, that without a word from me, he had of his own

notion forgone his tie and his boots, it seemed that here was an excuse for a firm and delicate diplomacy. I began some evasive and rambling remark with this idea in mind, when my Editor slapped me on the back and said with a smile:

"Aw, you know you think that hat's the limit. Now don't you?"

Touched by this evidence of friendly confidence, I admitted that I thought that hat was pretty nearly the limit in hats, but I supposed that he liked it. Yes, he said, he liked it very much, very much indeed, but he wasn't going to stick to it when he saw that I, a man that had lived more in the world perhaps than himself, did not quite approve of it. There was no reason why he could not take advice on this point, as he had on others.

"Besides," said he, "I have no small prejudices. Why don't you button the lower button of your waistcoat?"

"That's plain to see," said I, "because I never do. Who does? Who ever did? Can it be conceived of a civilized man buttoning the lower button of his waistcoat? Do you know any community, a step beyond the primitive, where waistcoats are treated otherwise? I, too, am without prejudice and can be as broad and broader-minded than the rest. That a man, an educated man, though he is not of the same university as myself, that such a man as my Editor should even doubt the good sense and propriety of this rule of the lower waistcoat button, grieved and astonished me.

"But I always button my lower waistcoat button," said my Editor with some heat. "You ask me why? I say, because I always do."

"My good man," said I with kindness and patience mingled in my tone, "my good man, do you call that a reason? You don't, really, do you?"

"Of course I do, and a precious good reason, because it's a fact," said he.

I saw that there was a case of prejudice and obstinacy that mere argument would never affect; I saw, too, that my Editor was quite without the instinct of tradition, that beautiful growth of centuries and I remembered how good and kind he had always been, even though mistakenly as in the case of the 12 gilt finger-bowls. This being so, I determined to overlook his prejudiced views on the subject of waistcoat buttons and to content myself with being monumentally right. Therefore it was that I said to him in a mood of the utmost friendship:

"We won't argue about waistcoat buttons. We're both right, evidently, and at those words my Editor strode forward and grasped me by the hand.

"That's much better," said he. "Birds in their little nests should agree, shouldn't they?" As he said this, he patted the dark fawn tie that he had assumed and he thrust forward a foot neatly booted in patent leather.

"But I'm just supposing, just supposing, that I were to give up the velvet hat, what do you advise to take its place?"

Noblesse oblige, there is no doubt about that and when my Editor said this to me, I hesitated a moment and then said to him that there really was no reason why, if one wished, the lower button of the waistcoat should not be buttoned. He said that he had many men of excellent character and abilities had from early childhood sedulously buttoned their waistcoats in this manner. And so the incident closed amidst sunshine and a new era came refulgent. —J. H. S.

WONDER PLANTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Canary banana at Kew has attracted attention by bearing fruit. Under the shelter of the glasshouse the great oval leaves remained whole, not torn into strips as they so often are in the open, giving an untidy appearance more than compensated for by the attraction they present to a small kind of weaver-bird. These little birds are quick to take advantage of the convenient strips, weaving them into a nest attached to and sheltered by the leaves. The banana and plantains belong to the genus Musa; they are its most widely valued species, though not the only ones useful to men.

Musa Ensete is an enormous plant native of Abyssinia, of which the stalk of the inflorescence is cooked and eaten. It was apparently enjoyed by ancient Egyptians. But next in importance to the banana is Musa textilis, the Abaca or Manila hemp, which is cultivated successfully in the Philippines. Its cultivation and preparation form a native industry recently reported to be making satisfactory progress. The exports have risen from 70,000 tons in 1899 to 170,000 in 1917, and the value has risen in a higher ratio. The fiber is found in the leaf sheaths, which as in the banana are rolled round one another as to form what looks like a stem.

The fiber is extracted by hand, the strips of fibrous material being first removed and the fibers then separated by pulling the ribbons under a knife. The quality of the resulting hemp depends upon the form and condition of the knive blade and on the pressure exerted. The hemp is used for rope and bags. It is proposed to develop the industry by putting the Abaca to new uses, particularly paper making. For this the whole plant would be used.

One more genus of this important family Musaceae, though not so useful every day is yet of immeasurable worth when its turn comes. This is Renssela, the traveler's tree, providing water in a thirsty land. The rain falling on the leaves runs down into the tubular bases and accumulates there. The leaves are among the largest in the vegetable kingdom. They are similar in shape to banana leaves, but while the banana has not an aerial stem, these leaves are borne on a great stem or trunk and as they are arranged in one plane, they form a peculiar fan-like crown to the tree.

LORD MILNER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, late in the autumn of last year, I climbed, with Lord Milner, the hill above his house, on the edge of the village of Sturry, and sat on the top looking out over the lovely Kentish valley stretched at our feet. He was talking at the moment of Mr. Kipling, and it was interesting to listen to one man, not too well understood by the public, praising the work of another upon whom the winds of public opinion have blown with alternating praise and criticism. For the simple fact is that the two are "Arcadians both," both great Imperialists, and yet, though their curious fellow countrymen will fight a war, like that which has just been fought, for the sake of a scrap of paper, they do not somehow like to be told what their Empire means, and are very often ungracious and most ungenerous to those who have helped them best to build it.

Thus, for some mysterious reason, Lord Milner has never enjoyed what is known as a good press. Paget M. P. may flourish even though it be only



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

Lord Milner

as the green bay tree, but the man who himself has been what Mr. Disraeli once described himself as, "a gentleman of the press," and who is unquestionably one of the most brilliant thinkers in the country, is criticized by the Pagets of the House and the Poles of Journalism with all the purple grandeur of ignorance and innocence. Now the simple truth of the matter is that it is the habit of Lord Milner to say what he really means. In politics this is almost a crime. The truth should be wrapped up in silver paper, and forgotten in a pigeon-hole of the Circumlocution office, otherwise how should Taper and Tadpole draw their £1200 per annum for coining shilliboleths for election day?

Lord Milner, however, lives on the Tiber Road, in Kent they call it the Dover Road; his Sabine farm is a grand old manor house, with a barn and a turgid little river which would have roused the envy of Quintus Horatius. What more shall anyone desire, with his books and his friends? And so the man whose head has brushed the political heavens, and the heavens of learning, has gone upon his way, ready to serve his country, if his country needs his help, but of no occasion ready to pretend to something he does not think. Thus, in the good old days of Limehouse, he was found inspiring the Lords to fling out Mr. Lloyd George's budget; but, when the great war came, he sat in Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet, one of the ministers without a portfolio. Indeed it was he who, in the historic meeting at Douens, took the initiative in proposing Marshal Foch as generalissimo of the allied forces.

After the winter election which sent Mr. Lloyd George back into power with so colossal a majority, Lord Milner entered the new Cabinet as Secretary for the Colonies. And when the time came for the effort to be made to put affairs in Egypt on a more satisfactory basis, it was to him, with his previous experience of that country, that the Cabinet turned. Their confidence was not misplaced. No man ever undertook a more difficult mission, with a statesmanship which enabled him to present to the Cabinet a settlement which gave the Egyptian Nationalists everything to which they were entitled, while fully securing the interests of the British Empire at a vital point. When the terms of the agreement first found their way into the papers, they had no stronger supporters than those radicals who had so often criticized the Colonial Secretary in the past. If there was any shaking of the head it came from the "stern and unbending Tories," whom the radical journalists have always proclaimed Lord Milner's chief supporters. But politics are a curious game as played in the press of the world, so curious that those who know most about what transpires often wonder seriously if the game is worth playing at all.

There are many Englishmen who even today do not understand what the British Empire means. Who see all the mistakes that the British pro-

consuls have made, and nothing of the immense services they have rendered to the world. From the very first Lord Milner understood what the Pax Britannica meant to civilization, and like the great men who have traveled before him he has not hesitated in spending his money, whether in Downing Street or the House of Lords, Egypt or South Africa, in making the Empire a bulwark of civilization for the protection even of those who have least understood his aims. If you were to ask him to explain, he would probably reply in the words of Mr. Kipling:

Winds of the World, give answer! They are whispering to and fro—And what should they know of England who only England know? The poor little street-bred people that vapour and fume and brag. They are lifting their heads in the stillness to yelp at the English flag!

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LECY
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The best news of the day is that the British public, both in town and country, and, most effectively, its representatives in the House of Commons, is at length concentrating observation on the wasteful extravagance by government departments, to which during the last few weeks attention has, possibly with boring iteration, been called in this column.

One striking proof of conversion is found in the fact of the appearance on the political platform of a new and powerful factor. He is self-named an "anti-waste candidate." He has been fighting at Dover, and may certainly be looked for at any subsequent by-election. The necessity and urgency of his appearance on the scene is briefly set forth in a comparison of incontroverted fact. In 1913 the national expenditure stood at the stupendous figure of £208,000,000, a burden regarded by the taxpayer as the ultimate possible demand on his purse. The estimated expenditure of the current financial year—the third so-called peace—is over seven times as much. One billion, four hundred and seventy-seven million! Think of it! An additional £1,200,000,000 spent at home and abroad, in Middlesex and Mesopotamia.

Obviously we cannot "eat our cake and have it." We cannot for five years have been engaged in a stupendous war and have left no bills unpaid. Making the fullest estimate of these liabilities, there remain £187,000,000 spent over and above what in 1913 was found to be absolutely necessary. When we speak of it as being spent, the more accurate description is recklessly squandered. Meanwhile supplementary estimates accumulate, and the prospect of striking a balance between expenditure and revenue disappears. The latest demands include one for close upon £2,000,000 for the Air Service to carry it on to the close of the financial year on March 31 next. The second on account of the navy for an additional £4,500,000, bringing the total cost of the navy alone to a trifling under £91,000,000, a sum which, in the memory of living men, sufficed to cover the total national expenditure. Nor is this all. In his speech on the economy debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite incidentally—as if he were speaking of an extra penny a pound on butter—mentioned that an additional £40,000,000 over and above the budget estimate will be required by the army to meet its expenditure during the current financial year.

Much was looked for in anticipation of the debate in which economists and spendthrifts met each other in formally mustered battle array. Remembering that a few days earlier, in discussion on a definite supplementary estimate, the government escaped defeat by a narrow majority of 28, it was reasonably expected that a severe lesson was in store for them. What happened was a fresh and more complete triumph. Out of a full house of 387 members only 66 went to the division lobby in support of a motion limiting annual expenditure to the stupendous sum of \$508,000,000, 321 following the government whips into the lobby pointed out to them. That is a stubborn, amazing fact that leaves nothing more to be said.

Six years ago, at the commencement of the war, a Home Rule Bill was, for the first time in the history of a long struggle, carried through both houses and placed upon the statute book. It was recognized that with a big war on its hands the country could not well add the supererogatory weight of revolution in the government of Ireland. Accordingly provision was inserted in the act that it should not become operative until the war was concluded. That done and peace ratified, the act of 1914 should automatically come into being. The war was over more than two years ago. With one exception, peace has been ratified by all the contending powers. With characteristic dilatoriness, Turkey still withholds its signature. But it may be appended any day, and thereupon the Home Rule Act of 1914, a measure whose unworkable character is admitted equally by friends and foes, becomes the law of the land.

AN ODD FRIEND IN CALFSKIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I am always seeking to discover new friends. There are some persons who tell you that friends shall be few and reluctantly chosen. Polonius, I believe, said something to this effect when he bade farewell to his son Laertes, upon the occasion of the latter's memorable journey to France. But I have never been content to accept Polonius and his numerous followers as authorities on friendship. I refuse to be suspicious toward a possible new friend; I am even prepared to submit to considerable boredom before admitting failure in any given case. Nor do I think it necessary to set a numerical limitation upon the extension of friendships.

But I select my friends with care. I prefer them to be lurking off the beaten track, yes—to be among those neglected and forgotten by the workaday world. Thus it comes that I have to seek diffidently to find them. Perhaps I should tell you at this point that the particular friends I have in mind are to be hunted down in second-hand bookshops. Sometimes it is the book itself which turns out to be a new friend; or the author, who has naively revealed himself in what he has written, his preface may be a South Sea of discovery; or, again, it may be a solitary passage, or a single line, that I take away with me and add to my friendships. More than once a new horizon has been revealed to me by these chance-found friends. Unlike some friends, they do not seek to confirm my opinions; they deliberately upset them, for my own good.

I have said this much by way of introduction—although, as a rule, I am opposed to introductions—why can't the fellow get going with what he has to say?—you will pardon me, reader, if I take the liberty of making you acquainted with one of my rusty new friends.

He is an odd fellow who first put on his pleasant yellow and gold calfskin dress back in the year 1763 and has been content with it ever since. He began life in aristocratic circles, wearing upon his coat the crest of no less than baronet, but when I met him, he was standing amid low company on a coster-barrow in the Farringdon Road. On either side were the frivolous sulphur costumes of Victorian romances, yet his severe classic profile, and his rich garb of calfskin, indicated that, like the polished gentleman he was, he could put up with any rabble, and suffer nothing from the vulgarity of his associates. At first I feared that a gentleman of his condition, even though he had come down from a sedan chair to a coster-barrow, would be beyond my limited means. Yet so eager was I to restore him once more to the fellowship of his own kind that my voice betrayed me as I asked the owner of the barrow the price. The latter cocked his shrewd eye at me, and obviously altered threepence into sixpence under my very nose. I laid down the silver coin with a trembling hand. Instinctively I knew that an eighteenth century gentleman would resent my hagglng over a matter of threepence—particularly when his own honor was at stake.

I carried him straight home and tactfully placed him at the end of a shelf of his calfskin brethren in a Chippendale bookcase over the mantel. Before making a friend of him I wished to put him at his ease, among gentlemen of his quality.

That evening I ventured on a nearer acquaintance which I hoped would ultimately ripen into friendship. I know of no greater feeling of agreeable anticipation than to turn to an unknown title-page. Anything may be there. My new companion revealed himself as follows: "A Dissertation on the Influence of Language on Opinions, and of Opinions on Languages," by M. Michaelis, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Göttingen, 1763." Here, I exclaimed inwardly, with a mental splash of joy, is an odd friend! I could hardly wait to learn how languages had influenced opinions, or opinions languages. Blessed be the silver sixpence that served as card of introduction between us, my dear Herr Professor! Come, now, discourse!

The professor turned out to be a precisian in the use of language, as indeed all good writers should be, albeit his own solemnity had its turgid moments. The "disadvantages" which opinions suffer from languages," as he expressed it, are classifiable under the following heads: a scarcity of terms; a multiplicity of synonyms; the equivocal use of terms; the arbitrary acceptance of particular words; mistaken etymologies; and the introduction of quaint terms, florid expressions, and other imaginary beauties, which, instead of proving actual ornaments, are destructive both to the precision and real embellishment of languages.

I blushed to think how often I had

When in Need of Flowers Buy of The Florist 4 PARK ST. BOSTON

Fashionette
Invisible HAIR NETS
At department stores, specialty shops and good drug stores
Colonial Quality
Santaghi & New York
15¢

transgressed my friend's canons in my own compositions. But here was matter for a whole night's argument. It is true, Herr Professor, that you are thinking of the German language and I, of English—nevertheless, I concede that there is much in what you say. Let us see more.

The professor proceeded to lament that one could not talk about philosophy unless one had a common language. How more entertainingly Robert Louis Stevenson is going to say all this, I reflected. Latin is unsatisfactory, for it is not copious enough. Greek is better, but has too many borrowed terms. There remains only Arabic—a conclusion which I found a delightful surprise, well worth my sixpence. I agree with you, my friend. If we are to talk philosophy, by all means let it be in Arabic. I shall understand you as well in that tongue as in another, and you can console yourself with preciseness of expression.

It was when we came to discuss style in writing that we became true friends. I admit that the professor was concerned only with reserving the purity of his opinions from the contamination of language—but we both sought the same end, if for different purposes.

"Vary your mode of expression," he remarked, "and endeavor as much as possible to unite the variety of style with solidity of sentiment." Beware of introducing foreign terms. "As to the Gothic ornaments of style affected by some writers, they are to be suppressed only by more chaste examples and the force of ridicule." What a pity, I said in mental comment, that Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton did not have the pleasure of your acquaintance.

It was like when we parted that night, he to return to his restored manor house, the Chippendale bookcase, I to my "apartment," as he would have called my bedroom, and upon what pleasant and odd friends there are to be found in this world, if one will only take the trouble to look for them.

Australia's Beginning

History teems with records of great enterprises carried through with courage and strong purpose. The early settlement of Australia provides a good example of this. Capt. Arthur Phillip, the first governor of New South Wales, unobtrusively set sail from the Isle of Wight, on a May morning in 1787, with 11 ships, mostly ill-equipped, and so started, inauspiciously, on his 12,000 miles voyage to the Antipodes.

It was not until eight months later, that is on January 26, 1788, that the expedition landed at Sydney Cove, situated inside the world famous Sydney Harbour. The anniversary of this historic landing is punctiliously observed throughout the Commonwealth as a public holiday.

Captain Phillip, with every conceivable difficulty to face, including unsuitable settlers, great shortage of food and every kind of equipment, yet weathered the storm. His every report home was couched in a cheery spirit. Most of the seed wheat and other grain had unfortunately become spoilt on the voyage out and things were looking bad. Anticipations of help were centered on the impending arrival of the relief ship which was due early in 1790, but the vessel struck an iceberg near the cape, and the cargo had to go overboard to save the ship, which was then compelled to return to port. This event necessitated the strict rationing of the settlers. In writing home, the governor referred to his desperate situation as "these little difficulties which we have encountered."

Such was the man who initiated the settlement of Australia. His attitude toward the natives demonstrated at once his humanity and statesmanship, for he showed them great kindness and did his best to establish friendly relations between them and his settlers. Ultimately the settlement flourished and formed the nucleus of the Commonwealth as it is known today, and thus well has Governor Phillip earned the distinction of being included in the roll of honor of the "Men Who Built the Empire."

WINTER AFTERNOON IN COLORADO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Altitude, solitude, silence, snow, and sunlight.

I perch on the edge of a wrinkle on earth's face. Crowding peaks curve and crinkle, run like waves along the skyline. Far sapphire summits seem the blue opaque of space.

Snow heaped underfoot; sun hot upon my forehead; Three o'clock shadow sliding down the mountain-side.

Over icy prairie shimmering into mist to eastward I watch the still flowing of the chill shadow-tide.

Foot by foot it takes the glow from the iron-ruddy lowlands. Blends the awaying smoke-blur that is Denver from my sight.

Altitude, solitude, silence, snow, and twilight; Four o'clock shadow gliding east to meet the night.

STARLINGS IN WINTER-TIME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Threading the footpath through the chain of meadows under the deepening sunset light, you gradually draw into a range of a sound that at once rivets attention.

It comes from a belt of tall young elms shutting off the view two or three fields away; and, though it is still afar off, the volume of the sound is already astonishingly great. The trees stand up against the western sky a somber tracery of branches upon a plane of intensely rich and luminous blue, strewn over with flecks of fiery amber; the two colors presenting a perfect harmony of cold and heat. But the beauty of the winter sundown sky is soon forgotten in something still more remarkable. The whole belt of trees is densely packed to its highest twig with a countless horde of starlings. There must be tens of thousands of the birds congregated there, all dark against the sunset glow, the general effect being as if the trees had suddenly shot out a magic coal-black foliage heavy and thick as leaves in June.

But, as it was the voice of this gargantuan host which drew you from afar, so it is that alone which holds you spellbound now. Where you stand close under the trees, the uproar overhead is well-nigh deafening. Every bird of the multitude is calling its loud and shrill, the combined effect reminding you irresistibly of the pealing of many, many bells, and the incessant splash and hubbub of a myriad mountain-brooks.

For a good 10 minutes you stand there bewildered under the mighty torrent of music. And then a still more surprising thing comes to pass. Hitherto, while you waited, little companies of belated birds have been continually arriving and joining the rest. But now this influx has ceased; the nightly rendezvous is complete. Suddenly you see two birds break from the host, and fly straight away northward. A moment more, and the whole concourse has gone after them, each bird ceasing to call as it takes to flight. The beautiful wild torrent of song changes to a still louder reverberation of beating wings; and this again drops into silence, as you watch the dark living cloud soar away toward the distant woods.

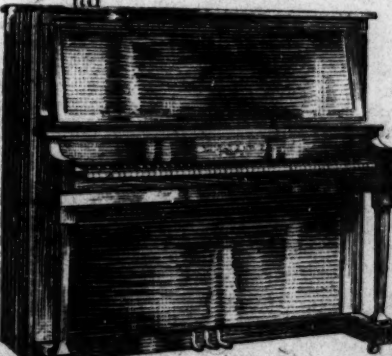
For perhaps a couple of minutes the silence holds blank and stark under the ruddy starlit dusk. And then the rich wild song peals out again a good half-mile away, where the starling-host has come to rest once more, this time for the night.

"Handsone Is As Handsone Does"

REMEMBER that homely adage when you go to choose a piano. In appearance some other piano may be as beautiful in your eyes as any Smith & Barnes, Strober, Hoffmann, Willard or Lessing.

But you can make no greater mistake than to buy a piano for its looks alone. You are almost sure to admire any piano in our big line, but we urge you to compare it and judge it for its richness of tone first.

If you do not know the name of our nearest dealer and cannot conveniently visit one of our own stores, be sure to write for catalog.



Smith & Barnes

Strober

Willard

Hoffmann

Lessing

SMITH BARNES & STROBER CO.,
Washington Arcade, 255 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit.
THE SMITH PIANO CO.,
311 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
SMITH REID PIANO CO.,
106 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
SMITH BARNES & STROBER CO.,
1228 Broadway, Peoria, Ill.
THE SMITH PIANO CO.,
274 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH BARNES & STROBER CO.,
917-919 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
SMITH BARNES & STROBER CO.,
66 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Factory:
THE SMITH BARNES & STROBER CO., Chicago, Ill.

ALIEN SUSPECT POLICY ATTACKED

Senate Judiciary Committee Is
Told by Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard of Alleged
Abuse of Deportation Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unless the methods used by the Department of Justice are severely condemned by Congress and the American people, they will be repeated in future emergencies, declared Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard University, testifying yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Professor Chafee denied that he had ever acted as counsel for aliens arrested by government officials. In fact, it is claimed that only 3 of the 12 lawyers who signed the statement criticizing the Attorney-General have acted in that capacity. Dean Pound, Professor Chafee and Felix Frankfurter appeared as "friends of the court," not as counsel for aliens.

"The Attorney-General has tried to brush aside the report of the 12 lawyers as if it consisted entirely of affidavits by aliens," said Professor Chafee. "True as we believe these affidavits to be, they are only a small part of the evidence of illegal acts by the Department of Justice. I shall rely entirely on the testimony of sworn officials of the United States."

"Congress has placed the administration of the deportation statute in the hands of the Department of Labor, which was organized to promote the welfare of the working class of the United States. It deliberately refrained from giving the control of these proceedings to the Department of Justice, which is largely engaged in running down criminals."

Listing the "wide powers" which have been "entrusted to the officials of the Department of Labor in deportation proceedings," Professor Chafee asserted: "Three safeguards are provided by the Constitution and laws. All three have been violated by the Attorney-General and his agents. First, Congress expressly provides that an alien can be arrested for deportation only if his arrest is ordered by a warrant from the Secretary of Labor. A citizen cannot be arrested at all. Secondly, the Constitution forbids searches and seizures, which are authorized by law, and there is no law whatever authorizing them in deportation proceedings, either with or without a warrant. Thirdly, an alien is entitled to a fair trial."

Boston Case Cited

"The Colyer case, decided by Judge Anderson in Boston last June, shows conclusively that all three safeguards were disregarded by the Department of Justice in the raids a year ago. This was not a result of accident or of isolated illegal actions. The instructions sent out from Washington by Mr. Palmer's immediate subordinates, deliberately ordered arrests without warrants, and searches and seizures without warrants. Either Mr. Palmer saw those instructions from Chief Burke or he did not. If he did, he is guilty of wholesale disregard of the law. If he did not, he is guilty of gross negligence in not removing the men who issued those instructions as soon as they came to the Attorney-General's attention."

"The testimony of Mr. Palmer's agents and the immigration officials in the Colyer case showed that these lawless instructions from Washington were carried out in full. Moreover, the whole evidence shows that most of the arrests were not made by immigration officials, but by agents of the Department of Justice, which, as said before, has nothing whatever to do legally with deportation proceedings."

Counsel Denied

"At the deportation hearings the aliens were denied counsel until the hearings were practically over. In March, 1919, Secretary Wilson had established a rule that lawyers should be present at these hearings from the very beginning. Just before the raids, during the absence of Secretary Wilson, Mr. Palmer had this rule changed to deny counsel. This was done after the warrants of arrest had been signed. One month later, after the hearings were over, Secretary Wilson discovered this change and had the former rule re-established. As a result, these ignorant foreigners came to the hearings without any legal protection, and for the first time in the history of deportation proceedings, the Department of Justice agent who made the arrest was always present to do his best to have the aliens deported. It is hard to imagine a dirtier piece of business than this."

"The issue in this case is between

law and order on one hand and on the other hand government officials who are willing to accomplish objects which they consider desirable at the sacrifice of personal liberty and the Constitution of the United States."

Reply to Mr. Untermyer

Mr. Palmer Says Lawyer Is Trying to
Discredit War-Time Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replying to the attack made upon the Department of Justice by Samuel Untermyer recently, the Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, said yesterday:

"The motives and purposes of personal attacks upon public officials in their governmental conduct are the concern of the public when such attacks are made on behalf of secret and sinister interests."

"The malicious reiteration of Samuel Untermyer of the baseless rumors and false charges which the friends of Germany insistently circulate about the work of the Alien Property Custodian would not call for any reply if his recent activities had not some what obscured in the public mind his earlier connections, which make his attacks plain. He desires to undo a significant part of the war's achievement."

The Attorney-General quoted a letter written by Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy, to the chief of the German Admiralty, approving the work of Mr. Untermyer, "the unpaid judicial and legal political adviser to the imperial embassy."

Captain Boy-Ed Quoted

"Untermyer's statement," wrote Boy-Ed, "was inordinately long and was a sharp, in my own opinion, very cleverly written and well-grounded attack on the American Anglophile press for the protection of the German official personalities in the United States, and particularly in defense of the logic of my proceedings."

"His true status is again shown in the handwritten diary of Chief Privy Councillor Albert, representing the Zentral Einkaufs Gesellschaft in this country and today Undersecretary of State of the German Republic," said Mr. Palmer, quoting:

"In other respects this Easter festival passed off somewhat anxiously, since at noon I was summoned to Untermyer at his estate at Greystone. I drove there and had no reason to repeat this meeting, brought about for business reasons. Conversation on the prevention of the export of ammunition and other political questions."

"Thus it appears that although Hays, Kaufman and Lindheim were the publicly admitted attorneys of the German Embassy, Untermyer was, in the opinion of the Embassy, at least, its controlling and chief counsel. My office has recently prosecuted to conviction and sentence both Kaufman and Lindheim for violations of the law growing out of their activities as counsel for German interests."

Partner Brought In

Mr. Palmer charged that Mr. Untermyer's partner, Louis Marshall, "has been and is the counsel for the Stoebers in the Botany worsted cases and Richard Wagner in the Stinnes steamship cases, both involving over \$300,000,000 and both claimed by the Alien Property Custodian to be attempted fraudulent evasions of the Trading With the Enemy Act. These two cases are the most important cases now pending before our courts in the whole field of the activities of the Alien Property Custodian."

"Mr. Untermyer is simply serving his old clients by attempting to discredit the war-time work of capturing enemy property in the United States. He calls upon me to furnish the names of the people and the amount they received in connection with my appointments while Alien Property Custodian. This has long since been done and is a matter of public record, which has been printed and published the country over."

"He talks of the millions of dollars appropriated by Congress to me for enforcement of anti-trust laws. Appropriation acts are public documents. They show that during my term of office of nearly two years, I have had available for this purpose only \$400,000. Every dollar of this has been accounted for in the manner required by law."

NIAGARA WATER-POWER PROJECT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A Niagara River water-power project, jointly controlled by the United States and Canada, and utilizing all the power developed from the river, was proposed to the Federal Power Commission yesterday by Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls and T. Kenyon Thomson of New York City. The project would include a dam across the gorge below the falls and a tunnel under Goat Island and practically would eliminate all other projects.

COMMITTEE HEARS IMMIGRATION CHIEF

Mr. Caminetti Says Aid Given
by Private Societies Is No Less
Injurious Than Former Activity
of the Steamship Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, asked by the Senate Immigration Committee to give his views as to the desirability of enacting emergency legislation for the restriction of immigration, appeared before the committee yesterday.

He said that he was not prepared to give a personal opinion of the legislative program at present, but he desired to tell the committee of what he had seen during his recent European trip of inspection.

He had visited England, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Holland, he said, and had found all foreign officials anxious for information regarding American territories and the jurisdiction of those territories. He found every one interested in getting first-hand information regarding immigration, and believed it would be a good thing if ready to make the rounds of the various ports and give such information.

He gave details regarding the various debarcation camps for immigrants. Steamship companies and immigration officials are prevented by law from encouraging immigration, he said, but there are other agencies for encouraging it.

He mentioned, in particular, the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, in whose offices in Paris it is not unusual for 1500 applicants to appear daily, at least 90 per cent of whom are practically without funds. Their information regarding relatives in this country is exceedingly meager. The society obtains such information, provides money for the passage across the ocean and gives meals and lodging until the immigrant is ready to leave for America. He quoted an official as saying that "when the Ukraine borders are open not a Jew will remain in this territory."

While it is not intentional, certain restless and war-weary people receive the impression that through the agencies the United States is inviting them to come to this country. The work of such agencies is no less injurious, in effect, than the former activity of the steamship companies in encouraging immigration, Mr. Caminetti asserted.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SENTIMENT GROWS

New England Society Notes
Increased Strength Since the
Campaign in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the campaign in California which resulted in the defeat in a referendum vote of a state anti-vivisection measure has served rather to crystallize sentiment and organization against vivisection than to hinder the work of opponents of this practice was the opinion expressed yesterday at the annual meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. The meeting adopted a motion pledging the support of the society to a measure introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by James L. Edwards of Quincy, Massachusetts, to exempt dogs as subjects for vivisections. As a French was elected as the new president of the society.

Reviewing the work of the past year, Miss Minnie D. Banks, secretary, announced a considerable increase in membership and subscriptions to Living Tissue, the society's magazine, which is on file in a large number of reading rooms. As a result of the movement in California for the anti-vivisection amendment to the state Constitution, the secretary reported, an International Anti-Vivisection Society has been organized to carry on the increase in work. The campaign on the western coast was the result of an active and organized effort on

the part of opponents of the amendment, while the supporters were forced to rely on pamphlets and lectures, and encountered practically unanimous opposition from the newspapers.

There have been certain communications received by the society, the report said, which have protested "that there is no cruelty or brutality on the part of vivisection, no agony, no suffering among the animals; that our claims are based on the statements of irresponsible people with disordered brains." To this the reply was simply to send recent clippings of articles in medical journals describing the latest approved methods of vivisection.

John S. Codman, acting president, made a short address in which he commended the aims of the interstate conference on vivisection, and the work of Living Tissue in spreading anti-vivisection information. Tribute was paid to Edward H. Clement, for a long period president of the society and organizer of many of its activities.

ONTARIO IN NEED OF BETTER ROADS

Legislature Told Good Road
System Is Practical Means of
Improving Rural Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, on Tuesday opened the second session of the Fifteenth Legislature of the Province. Referring to the problem of employment, His Honor, speaking from the throne, said: "At the present time the civilized world is passing through a period of readjustment to peace conditions, presenting serious problems to this Province. The situation calls for wise counsels in order that industry may be maintained and labor afforded every possible opportunity of employment."

He went on to say that "one of the most practical means of improving the conditions of rural life is by a judiciously designed good road system." It was felt that good roads were among the greatest material needs of the Province at the present time. They would not only help to solve the transportation problem, but promote the economic welfare of the whole community and contribute immeasurably to the convenience and happiness of the people.

Legislation was forecasted which would provide for the establishment of a system of rural credits for the Province. The work of modifying and simplifying the statute law will be referred to the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act which, he stated, had been impaired by the traffic in intoxicating liquors both to and from this Province. Steps have been taken to deal with the situation as it exists and legislation will be initiated to render such measures effective.

The intention of the government to establish a standing committee of the Legislature on Labor was announced. To this committee will be referred all proposed Labor legislation for consideration before it is finally dealt with by the Legislature itself. "The agricultural industry has suffered materially from the rapid deflation of the market prices of farm products," he declared. "And the probable effect of this loss upon rural districts is a matter of importance to the whole Province. A consideration of the situation looking toward a better understanding and a more general co-operation between our rural and urban populations, will, I trust, lead to beneficial results and tend toward reducing the costs of distribution and bettering rural conditions in the Province."

Dealing with finance, he said: "It is a matter of much satisfaction that the financial strength of Ontario is so well recognized by the investing public as to enable the government to secure advantageous terms on the money market for the securities of this Province." He added that while the expenditure of the government under existing conditions of high cost and expanding undertakings has of necessity increased, the revenues are sufficiently buoyant to meet the public requirements.

BOOKS

A Brilliant Fragment

The Memoirs of Alexander Iswolsky.
Translated and Edited by Charles Louis
Seeger. London: Hutchinson & Co. 16s.

A few weeks after the signature of peace with Germany, there passed away in Paris the last of the great Russian diplomats of the old régime. Of himself it may be said that he was "felix opportunitate maris," for he saw the realization of much that he had worked to achieve, and he did not see how irrevocable was the ruin of his other hopes. But the world was deprived of what would, beyond all question, have been a great historical work, and at the same time a narrative of such intrinsic interest and of such personal charm that the three volumes of memoirs which he planned would surely have found a place in every library, not merely for their historical importance but for their intensely human appeal to the sympathies of mankind with a great national tragedy. As it is, we have to content ourselves with a mere fragment: a fragment, however, which is so full of this at least has survived the storm of circumstance, the reader will close and put aside the book with an intense regret that this tantalizing volume is all that we shall ever have.

It is impossible in a few words to characterize this book. It is every-thing at the same time. Primarily, it is an intimate record of the internal political history of Russia from October 30, 1905, to November 25, 1906; that is to say from the date of the manifesto which for the first time promulgated some kind of a constitution for Russia to the time, scarcely a year later, when the First Duma had been dissolved and a last, hasty effort was being made to attempt some kind of compromise, between revolution and autocracy. During this critical period Alexander Iswolsky was much more than Foreign Minister. With Mr. Stolypine he was bearing the whole brunt of the great struggle for liberation against the extremists on either hand.

But these memoirs are far more than a history. In fact, they are a history at all in the scientific sense of the term. With all his love of order and arrangement, and in spite of his exquisite taste and vision for artistic construction, Mr. Iswolsky has contrived to write the most rambling, disjointed unsystematic book imaginable; full of charming irrelevances and trivialities, held together in one consistent whole only by the very determinate personality and the passionate ideals of the author. He has a perfect genius for digression; with the result that in a book which ostensibly tells the story of his administration, the reader may find a character study of half the personalities in contemporary Russia, a detailed and fully documented account of the secret treaty signed by the Kaiser and the Tsar in the summer of 1905, a description of the structure of Russian social institutions from about 1700 to the present day, and an account of the basic ideas of a complete political philosophy evolved by a man of brilliant talents and world-wide experience.

All these and many other subjects are developed in a style that cannot fail to fascinate; a style, too, which is very unfamiliar in works that treat of Russian affairs. We are used to the melancholy and the scorn of the great Russians whose ideas were perpetually repressed; and in later times to the rebellious rage or the victorious partisanship which are all but universal in the writings of their successors. But here we have the work of a man of quiet mind and balanced judgment, a man who was above everything else "cultivated" and yet sincere. He writes as a perfect diplomatist might be expected to write; but the

faultless form is not offered as a substitute for substance: on the contrary, his measured words conceal a vast amount of strenuous thinking, and the balance of his conclusions is the result not of any fortuitous or artificial equilibrium but of a conscientious attempt to search out diligently the narrow path that might have led his country out of the maze of confusion into which it had been led.

The book is crammed with new material, and often some trivial incident or personal memory throws unexpected light upon the past or displays the origins of the present. The description of the manner in which Nicholas II was educated—by an obscure and ignorant general and an Englishman who "had not the advantage of a university education"—goes far to explain the characteristics of the unhappy Tsar as we see him intimately in this book. It is curious and rather illuminating to read of Professor Miloukoff as a man of "immense ambition with a certain tendency toward intrigue."

Speaking of the communal ownership of land, which was the basis of agrarian reforms of 1861, Mr. Iswolsky tells us that the system "satisfied the desire for equality, which had always been the fashion in Russia," and in a chapter—perhaps the most instructive chapter in the book—devoted to the subject of the "aristocratic nobility," he lets drop this significant remark: "I do not remember ever having written to my parents except in French."

Mr. Iswolsky is in fact essentially a westerner, by instinct and by training. He it was who had to explain to the Cabinet of Bureaucrats, even in 1906, how to adapt legislation to the conditions of parliamentary government. "I was the only member of the Cabinet who possessed any intimate knowledge of the working of a constitutional and parliamentary régime." He sees at once how the institution of a Rostrum in the new Duma, after the continental pattern, will "excite the orator to an excess of eloquence which exerts a harmful influence upon the deliberations of a young assembly." He knew that "nothing so tempestuous as the Russian nobility" as the responsibilities that came with power. But his colleagues were either literally stone deaf—like the Admiral in charge of the Ministry of Marine—or metaphorically blind, deaf and dumb, like the unspeakable Goremeykine, who presided at a Cabinet council, "in a tired and absent-minded fashion, hardly deigning to take notice of the contrary views expressed by its members, and generally terminated the discussions by stating that he would submit his own opinion to the Emperor for decision."

In western states we have no conception, as a rule, of the true meaning of autocracy. These memoirs give us a true picture, which passes the bounds of imagination, of that autocratic power which, as an ancestor of Mr. Iswolsky wrote in 1891, is "of all powers the most dangerous, for it causes the fate of millions of men to hang upon one man's grandeur." For this picture alone these memoirs should be read. They have other merits in addition which make them not only one of the most important, but also one of the most fascinating contributions to an immensely interesting and living subject.

Watching Animals

Waiting in the Wilderness. By Enos A. Mills. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

Written primarily for boys, these chapters by Enos A. Mills, each distinct in itself, should be a joy to any casual reader who likes straightforward accounts, partly descriptive, partly narrative, and partly explanatory, of the doings of various wild animals in the Rockies. Though Mr. Mills has presented his own observations in boyishly attractive form, he has only good-natured ridicule for the nature-faking stories which would build up a complexity of superstitions about the ways of the wild. Attractiveness, he shows by example, should not be at the expense of accuracy. Just as he says, "I enjoy all

weather," so he might declare, "I enjoy all wild animals and all wild places." The wilderness of the present book includes Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Idaho, and Arizona, as well as Colorado and some other places. The animals watched include bears, coyotes, mountain sheep, beavers, mountain lions, deer, more bears, ground hogs, wild horses, ptarmigan, and still more bears. Of course he is at his best when he is telling how "the black bear is ever blundering, but even though a bluff be a ludicrous failure, a second later he tries again with uncoiled enthusiasm," or that "every cub is full of curiosity." Long since he has taken it upon himself to overcome old, baseless prejudices especially against bears by replacing fear-some ignorance with genuine appreciation.

As literature, Mr. Mills' pleasant articles will not quite rank with the work of John Muir or John Burroughs, until he learns more of how to express himself in a smoother style and with a bit more structure to his chapters and paragraphs. Still the abruptness and artlessness of his writing are not objectionable to those who are attracted by what he has to say. Indeed, it is the good nature of his narratives that will appeal to the many readers even after he has become more mechanically efficient in composition. The book, moreover, succeeds in its main purpose, encouragement of such observation as he speaks of in his preface where he says: "In every state in the Union there are numerous wild places in which if one waits in the wilderness he will see the wild folk come. Many of the unsuspected ways and ways of wilderness folks have been seen by those who move through the woods slowly and go frequently to the same place—these are the joys of waiting in the wilderness."

On Sociology

The Foundations of Social Science. By James M. Williams. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.

Professor Williams has, in this important volume, laid the foundation for a vast study of a new field, to which he will trace, in all its diverse ramifications, the progress and purpose of social science. In a sense, then, despite the bulk of the book, it is a preface to the work that shall follow, and a complete judgment of the author's labors would therefore be out of the question. One may thus soon, none the less, divine the man's tendencies and safely forecast his general attitude. This is basically a liberal one, on guard against the encroachments of class upon class, and rich in documentation as well as forecast. Professor Williams' method is throughout scientific, and will appeal, first of all, to the mind that prefers facts to poetic prognosis. In one way only is it possible that he may miss his purpose: his language is at times heavy with the terminology of the fields which he seeks to dominate. One of the things that has helped to keep the "dismal science" so dismal has been the language employed rather than the nature of the subject itself, which is nothing less than man's justice and injustice to man—a topic of fundamentally human appeal. Professor Williams is by no means dismal, however, either in style or in outlook, and he possesses a vital, far-seeing realization of the implications of his labors. He has made a distinctly notable contribution to American sociology—one that will arouse much antagonism and rally many liberals to his defense.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

By ZECCHARIAH CHAFEE, JR.
Harvard Law School

Discusses a question which is basic in any democracy. It traverses the whole matter of civil liberty and civil order, and defines the right of each individual to free speech.


"A courageous book, written by a man who has made a thorough study of his subject, and his conclusions are of great value and forcefully expounded."—New York Law Journal. \$3.50 net.

COLLECTED LEGAL PAPERS

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court.

Opinions which touch every field of our national activity. This volume includes all of Mr. Justice Holmes' legal papers and addresses from 1880 to the present time. \$4.00 net.

HARCOURT, BRACE & HOWE,
1 W. 47th St., New York



Dobbs Hats
for Women
Dobbs Sport Suits
Dobbs Sport Suits
612 Twenty Ninth Avenue
NEW YORK

50% DISCOUNT SALE

AT
YAMANAKA'S

For the purpose of cleaning up, a large number of odd pieces are conveniently arranged on tables and shelves in the front part of our Main Floor.

Rare Chinese and Japanese Porcelain, Pottery, Glass and Bronze Wares, Wood Carvings, Brocades, Embroideries, Etc., at an Extraordinary Discount of 50% from our Regular Prices.

There are many interesting articles on Special Tables, many of which are Discounted at MORE than 50%.

YAMANAKA & CO.

456 Boylston Street Cor. Berkeley Street, Boston

"The Largest Manufacturing and Retailing Furriers in America"

Lamson & Hubbard Co.

Boylston and Arlington Streets, Boston

January Sale

Furs

ALL OF OUR CHOICEST

Wraps, Coats, Coatees, Stoles,
Scarfs and Muffs

IN

Ermine, Broadtail, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, Mink,
Kolinsky, Squirrel, Alaska Seal, Hudson Seal, Nutria,
Australian Opossum, Raccoon, Wombat, Russian Pony.

REDUCED $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

VOILES

Woven Cobweb Fine
and Strewn with Roses
and Satin Stripes

Suggest
Beautiful
Frocks

THIS is one of the very lovely fabric surprises for Spring. Women who see them will, we believe, appreciate this opportunity to buy a frock length and have it made up immediately for indoor wear.

The foundation of the weave is a sheer, crisp, substantial cotton voile, interwoven with delicate roses and narrow satin stripes, in white, pink and blue, with roses in dainty color combinations.

The price for these Voiles is \$2.25 yard.

Imported Voiles at \$1.50 White grounds, in corded check effects, with lines of black, lavender, light blue and pink; 35 inches wide.	Imported Swisses, \$1.95 Extra fine quality Swisses, in various size dots, on tan, orange, pink, olive, lavender, apricot, light blue, rose, jade, French blue, navy, gray, brown and black.
Bordered Voiles at 75c On gray, wistaria, navy, brown, taupe, French blue and black grounds, with colored geometrical borders; 15 inches wide.	Imported Organdies, \$1.95 In handsome shadow check effects, in shades of lavender, maize, yellow, Alice blue, pink, light blue, gray, Nile, jade and peach.
Imported Swisses, \$1.75 The popular dotted Swisses, in various size dots, in various colors on white grounds.	

Second Floor.

MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS EMPHASIZED

Nation Is Helpless in War or Peace, Says Senator Wesley L. Jones, Without Facilities for Transporting Surplus Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That good times in the United States will depend largely on the country's foreign trade as long as she produces a surplus, and that if she must depend upon the shipping of other nations to transport that surplus, she will be at the mercy of those nations, was declared by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, in a message sent to the National Marine League at its annual banquet here last night. William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, also spoke.

"A nation like ours, without a merchant marine, is an industrial vassal in peace and a helpless combatant in war," said Senator Jones. "An adequate merchant marine is more important to us than a navy, even in war."

"If we have no merchant marine, our enemy need only keep their battleships at home and their merchant fleet away from our ports to work upon us untold suffering and ruin, if that enemy is a country upon whom we would ordinarily depend for much of our ocean carriage."

"I wish I could say something that would lead our people to a fixed determination to have a merchant marine. It is the biggest thing and the hardest problem to solve that faces us now. We must get the right kind of ships. We must get our people to go to sea, and must train them. We must get American agents abroad. We must establish and build up business agencies and banking facilities. American marine insurance facilities must be created. All this must be done in competition with those firmly established and well fitted by experience in all these activities, backed by their respective governments to the limit. Can we do it? We can, and we must."

Present Need Explained

"What we need is the will to do. If our people will determine to do this great thing regardless of cost or opposition, we shall succeed. It will cost money and take effort. I want our people and our government to look after our interests as Britain and other countries and their peoples look after their interests. On the Pacific and in the Far East is a fertile field for the development of our commerce and our shipping."

"Our papers almost daily run great headlines charging wastefulness, inefficiency and graft in the operation of the Shipping Board. The laying up of ships is made a feature, and the loss in the operation of our shipping is pointed to as an evidence of our inefficiency. These things are inevitable with the conditions under which our ships were built, and are more of a reflection upon our people and their patriotism than on the efficiency of the Shipping Board. The government is laying up ships, but why are we not told that private owners and operators are laying up ships too? Nor are we the only people whose ships are being laid up. We must not let our indignation at what we think is the incompetency and graft of our public officials blind us to the need of the future."

No Time to Hang Back

"We should get rid of inefficient, incompetent or dishonest agents, if there are any, but we must keep our shipping going until world conditions improve, as they will. We must carry on this great enterprise just as private parties carry on their enterprises through bad times as well as good. If we are not ready and willing to do this, we might as well quit right now trying to build up a merchant marine."

"Let me call to your attention one cheering fact. Before the war only 3 or 4 per cent of our foreign commerce was carried in American ships. Today we are carrying about 40 per cent, or nearly half, in American ships. Above personal or selfish interests, above local interests, above state in-

terests, should be the interests of the nation. These should be made supreme. A feeling is taking root throughout the country that alien interests are seeking, through New York, to control the enterprises of this nation. They know that foreign shipping interests center here and that much of whatever adds to the foreign business of New York benefits alien shipping. They are beginning to feel that certain influences are directing the action of certain governmental agencies in such a way as to concentrate here the export and import trade of the country, to the detriment of other ports, as well as the injuries produced. They are beginning to suspect that foreign shipping concerns, acting through interlocking di-

CORRECT MOVING PICTURE SETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

You can't delude the public any longer by a Tudor entrance to a colonial house. Nor by hooked mats on the floor of a boudoir. Nor yet by butlers in white satin breeches and lace ruffles trotting about the home of a Tin Plate baron. If just won't do. Sure as anything when that front door is opened some voice in the darkened auditorium is going to squeak: "For mercy sake! Don't they think we know what sort of a door that

Over-ornamentation, which is a very easy fault, the wild jangle of one period in a couch, another in the chairs, several more in the hangings and candlesticks and a shower of disapproval descends on the head of the technical director. Thus it has come about that the job of technical director is one of the most serious in the studio. The authoritative public would perhaps scoff at that. And, heavens, how authoritative that public can be! However, to be sure the fact that we can't get by with it any other way is not the sole reason for our putting more thought and real training into the building of interiors and the architecture of exteriors for pictures than was put in a decade ago. I often wonder though if it isn't the main reason. The

sudden, fierce storm. For no picture gets along very well if its settings are suddenly whisked away, in the midst of production. "This very instance, the building of the village of Thrums, is an interesting example in itself. For weeks I, with my associates of the art department, buried ourselves in the study of the geography of that Scottish town, the most minute details of the huddle of houses. And then—well, you see what sort of day it is today. (It was raining hard.) And I'm perfectly sure that my little old Thrums isn't floating down Long Island Sound, without even bothering to go over there and look."

In the sarcasms directed against the flaws that will crop up, even in



The village of Thrums, Long Island, built for use in taking the exterior scenes of the picturization of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy"

rectorates, etc., are very largely responsible for such a state of affairs. They are beginning to wonder if they could not afford to pay a considerable sum for an American merchant marine that will sail from different ports to carry to foreign markets the products for export that are naturally tributary to such ports. The people cannot understand why it would not be better and cheaper to export or import from other ports where car and ship meet, than to send or bring goods to a port where it costs as much to get the cargo from the ship to the car or from the car to the ship as it does from New York to interior points hundreds of miles away."

TEXTILE MILLS AGAIN ACTIVE

BENNINGTON, Vermont.—Every textile mill here is in operation for the first time since the holidays. One of the six underwear mills of the H. E. Bradford Company had been shut down for two months. The underwear mills reopened under a new wage scale making reductions ranging from 12 to 18 1/2 per cent. One of the two hosiery mills is running on a schedule of five days a week and the other three days.

ARREST ON TREASON CHARGE

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Oscar von Windsbagen, an architect, arrested on the street, will be charged with treason, federal officials said yesterday. A naturalized citizen of the United States, he served in the Austrian Army during the war, it is charged.

house ought to have?" As Robert Haas, architectural director at the Famous Players-Lasky studio says: "They have us every time a slip is made. If you could hear the things I've heard from the shadowy corner where I sat in a theater where a picture with my settings was being shown! Oh, we're learning not to make the slips."

In the vaulted space of one floor at the studio in Long Island City three pictures were being made. I stood talking to Mr. Haas, who twiddled a roll of blueprints in his fingers and looked as if he mightily wished I'd get through asking questions and get me gone, as you might say. His attention was unevenly divided between me and a small country cottage set above a trickling stream in which there was real, and rather dirty, water. On the vivid scrap of lawn before the door slept a cat of dazzling white, entirely unconscious of the racket and confusion emanating from a set not far away where a mob in a Klondike scene was shrieking. In the dim distance before a block of tenements a ragged child prowled in the gutter under the unearthly green light of the Kleigs. But these all seemed very remote from the sleeping cat and the gentle, silvery gray cottage.

Said Mr. Haas, evidently becoming convinced that I was not leaving at once, "The public is pretty discerning these days, you know. The wrong colors and a careful eye picks them as surely from the merest black and white of the 'silver sheet' as can be.

reversion to the 'What-will-people-say' rule."

"It isn't possible to reproduce a scene transporting the audience to the Hills of Tibet if your only knowledge of Chinese things is based upon one visit, at night, to Chinatown and the fact that a Chinese does your laundry. If you were born in Kokomo, Indiana, you can't construct a Cape Cod farmhouse kitchen because you once saw a stock company play 'Way Down East.' You've got to know what you're about before your work is any good. People are constantly wailing because pictures laid among English scenes are so faulty. And with bricksbats of cynicism whirling about our heads most of the time on some score or other, it is obvious that much more emphasis than formerly should be put on the technically artistic side of pictures by the firms that really care about a standard of fidelity and excellence."

"It isn't merely a question of knowing which table legs belong to which period in drawing-room furniture. The weather in the region of the eastern studios is frequently not conducive to exterior scenes being taken out in the open. The heavens may open and the floods descend on the setting of the village of Thrums built a little distance away from the studio here for the picturization of 'Sentimental Tommy,' just completed under the direction of John S. Robertson. Very well then, the thatched houses and the little jagged fences must be made of the stuff that will withstand

the face of the most extreme vigilance, there is apparently no consideration nor appreciation of the fact that those in the business of making moving pictures are aware of their shortcomings. This is a mistake. They are, regrettably so. But what industry has arrived at anything even approaching perfection without having experienced all the groping steps to progress?"

There is only one solution, according to Mr. Haas. "Go back to the source. Don't take the word of anyone else for the lay of the land or architectural details. It can't be done. What do we turn to? Books, authentic books—there are such things in the world you know. Frequently there is some one on my staff who has been on the ground. Frequently I send some one, direct. The danger of underdoing detail is hardly less than that of overdoing it. Only by the use of what I like to call that 'careful, careless touch' do we find just the proper pitch. Although lots of people will sniff at this, we are guided by a prevailing desire for simplicity in our settings. A scene, to be convincing, must never be, if I may borrow the word 'clutter-y'—choked with a mass of stuff, all of it good, perhaps, in itself, but taken as a whole unbearably crowded and bewildering. The theory that leads a cautious person to use but one picture to a room in their home is one which may, with effect, be applied to the construction of settings, for it is a theory of moderation and prudence.

"How is it that, in a recent picture

CITIZEN ARMY FOR RUSSIA PROPOSED

General Brusiloff Advocates Great Reserve Based Either on the Militia System or on Definite Military Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A great army reserve, based either on the militia system or on definite military classes of given ages trained in the use of arms, is the central feature of the plan advocated for the Soviet army by Gen. A. Brusiloff, in an interview published in the "Krasnaya Gazeta," which was given out yesterday by the State Department here.

In view of the decision to demobilize two-fifths of the Soviet army, recently announced by the central committee of the Communist Party at Moscow, the interview is receiving unusual attention in Russia.

General Brusiloff, says the statement, "advocates military preparedness and training for the civilian population, arranged on a system which will not interfere with their regular occupation and work."

"The dilemma of having a strictly civilian army, and yet protecting Russia's vast borders at the same time, General Brusiloff answers by admitting that a standing army of regular troops will have to be maintained at the borders for the present, as the political situation in any given area may require, and that these regular troops can later be supplemented by reserves of militia. Then, as increasing numbers of the people are trained for military service under the militia system, and the militia develops strength, General Brusiloff advocates the proportionate decrease of the regular army."

"In response to a question as to how long this would take, General Brusiloff expressed the personal opinion that because Russia is geographically so large, it will be a long time before the reserves can begin to supplant the regular army in any considerable numbers. When the reserves have been properly trained, he added, the reduction and replacement of the regular army with citizen soldiers could proceed quickly."

"General Brusiloff also gave it as his opinion that the fighting ability of the Soviet forces would be in no way impaired by this gradual conversion from a regular army basis to a militia system, provided the formation of the reserve armies proceeded on the basis of universal military training which he had outlined."

PROPOSAL TO FUND THE NATIONAL DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Funding of the entire national debt into long-term bonds is proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by F. E. Patterson Jr., Representative from New Jersey. It would authorize a bond issue of not more than \$30,000,000,000 to replace those outstanding. The bill would limit the interest to 5 per cent, but other conditions of the issue would be left to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SHOE INDUSTRY MORE ACTIVE

LYNN, Massachusetts

Improvement in the shoe industry here, which is concerned largely with the making of women's footwear, has been marked for the past fortnight. Today virtually every factory in the city was under operations in whole or in part and union officials estimated that 75 per cent of the shoe operatives were at work. The percentage of operation is greater than at any time since last May. Employees are being taken on daily at most plants. Wages are at the levels of last fall as a result of the withdrawal of the 20 per cent bonus declared at that time.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

Conditions Without Precedent in History of Business Make Good Clothes at Present Prices the Big Opportunity of a Generation



THE Clothing Industry has borne the brunt of "The Great Readjustment."

In advance of final wage revision, and while other commodities are still in process of scaling down, Good Clothes have not only touched bottom, but, in the opinion of the informed, have been hammered below their rightful price level.

Our advice to our esteemed patrons and to others who have yet to know from experience the excellence of Macullar Parker Clothes, is to BUY NOW—and for future as well as immediate needs.

Such prices as we quote for Garments of the highest class is evidence enough. Examination, purchase and wear will confirm it.

Showing Old and New Prices of OVERCOATS, ULSTERS AND SHEEP-LINED COATS

Old Price	NOW	Old Price	NOW
\$110 to \$130.....	\$85	\$65 to \$70.....	\$50
\$90 to \$105.....	\$68	\$55 to \$62.....	\$42
\$75 to \$85.....	\$58	\$40 to \$52.....	\$35

Less than \$40 NOW \$22

Leather Coats Reduced 30%

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
New Low Prices \$40 to \$72

A big stock and variety of Men's Suits at prices \$40 and \$50
Brought down from old prices that ranged from \$60 to \$82

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with the Young Spirit"
BOSTON

Miles of Comfort



To both feet and body, are to be enjoyed by the Man or the Boy choosing the Coward Shoe for his footwear.

This special Coward Shoe is built especially to give the maximum of comfort to those who do much walking. It is constructed of a fine grade of leather, and built according to the natural lines of the foot. It has a pliant tread and a toe that permits the toes of the foot to grow as they should.

Once you wear this shoe you will know why so many others wear them.

In all sizes.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
362-374 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe
"BUILT U. S. PAT. OFF."

Meyer Jonasson Co. Suits Below Cost

Tremont and Boylston Sts. BOSTON

All Untrimmed Winter Suits at 3 Prices, viz.:

Materials Are Velour, Tricotine, Veldyne, Duvet de Laine, etc.

Former Prices Were \$49.50 to \$75.00. Now \$35.00

Former Prices Were \$75.00 to \$98.50. Now \$45.00

Former Prices Were \$95.00 to \$115.00. Now \$65.00

All Fur Trimmed Winter Suits at 3 Prices, viz.:

Beautiful models—of the most costly fabrics—large collars of genuine Mole, Hudson Seal, Wolf, Squirrel, etc.

Former Prices Were \$75.00 to \$95.00. Now \$45.00

Former Prices Were \$100.00 to \$135.00. Now \$69.50

Former Prices Were \$145.00 to \$225.00. Now \$95.00

SPANISH ELECTIONS PASS OFF QUIETLY

Rarely in Recent Times Has Voting Been More Tranquil but, Results Being Foregone Conclusion, Many Did Not Vote

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The general elections, so far as the Chamber of Deputies, or Congreso, is concerned, so much discussed and commented on as they have been, have come and gone, and the result is very much what it was expected to have been. The government has obtained the majority which it so skillfully and in some respects audaciously engineered. The Count de Bugallá, as Minister of the Interior, arranged this in such a manner that there was never any doubt about it, and the issue was made so certain long in advance that in the closing stages of the "contest," as it has been euphemistically described, the ministerial organization was enabled to slacken its efforts in such a manner as to enable the ministry to declare at the end that here indeed were elections with which there was no interference.

It was pointed out at the same time that there were a large number of non-attendances in which the ministerialists presented no candidates of their own, thus again indicating their liberal attitude toward the electorate. The simple fact, of course, was that the ministerialists had made their majority without these constituencies, and there could be no object in overdoing the manufacture of their majority. Again the government pointed out that rarely in recent times have elections been more tranquil, and suggest that in this there is some moral favorability to themselves, but the truth is that, the result being a foregone conclusion, there was so much the less interest in the business, and a large part of the electorate did not vote.

Strikes Stopped

All the circumstances of this election were strange enough. Overnight the news as to the labor and other situations with which Spain is now most concerned was not such as to promote a good, peaceful disposition if there had been any serious disposition toward demonstration or disturbance. A few days before a sudden change had come over the extremely troubled labor world, and in Barcelona, Saragossa and other storm centers the strikes had abruptly ceased and comparative tranquillity reigned, a state of things as agreeable as it was surprising. Now, on the eve of the elections, there were signs of a recrudescence.

The labor world, however, did not concern itself much with the contest, and only here and there did it show any marked enterprise in the matter, as at Granada, where it was determined to have a short general strike—only feebly conducted—as a mark of protest against the governmental candidature of Mr. la Chica, the socialist, who had some time previously been disavowed in these parts. The projected electoral union between the Socialists and the Syndicalists did not materialize; very far from it. The Socialists exerted what activity was in their power, but the Syndicalists advised their people to abstain from voting, and there can be little doubt that this advice was largely followed. All the talk of prominent Syndicalists becoming themselves candidates came to nothing; the final decision in this matter was sternly against any association whatever with this parliamentary affair.

"Workers, Do Not Vote"

On the day before the polling, daubings of paint appeared on the walls and other places in the streets and squares with the simple appeal—"Workers, do not vote." The Socialists replied with printed placards pointing out their own parliamentary virtues and urging that for the working classes not to vote was simply to play into the hands of their oppressors. Of election display appeals of this character there was not a great assortment or variety. Perhaps the Socialists were most active, making their petitions on various grounds, but the announcements of this and other parties were generally contained on oblong sheets some two feet long with the words printed in such small type as to be unreadable except at close quarters. In this respect Spanish enterprise is far below what it might be expected to be.

The Republican Democrats, as they call themselves after their recent assembly wherein they went forward to a new organization and dreamt dreams of an improvement in their situation, issued a number of posters on red paper with black letters which were difficult to read. As for the Ministerialists they contented themselves for the most part with replies that were brief, and certainly in the circumstances effective. Their notices, printed on the pure white that might be supposed to suggest a blameless career, intimated to the electorate that if they did not want terrorism and other unpleasant things as practiced at Barcelona they had better vote for the governmental party, and that progress and happiness of any kind were impossible without law and order. There was no answering such a statement.

A Country of Contrasts

But Spain is a country of strange contrasts, of severe restrictions and sometimes really remarkable liberties, and here on the occasion of this election there was a striking example in

the appearance of the Gobernación, as it is called, or the big house of the Ministry of the Interior, which occupies a large part of the south side of the Puerta del Sol. It is through this Gobernación that the elections had been made, and it is this Gobernación which is responsible for most restrictions, whatever they may be, that are laid upon the people. It should, according to some, be a symbol of repression.

Yet here and now, at this time of election, nearly all its front walls, abutting on the pavement of the central square of Madrid, were covered with the announcements of the Socialists and the Republican Democrats, whose agents had been quite free to proceed there with their placards and paste pots and plaster the facade of this "temple of tyranny" with their more or less violent announcements, and it was not as if it were customary thus to desecrate these walls, for they were innocent of all advertisements previously.

In Madrid there were a few "vulgar incidents" as they were called, but really nothing of any consequence in the way of disturbance, and according to all the news to hand it appears to have been the same in the provinces, the monotony only being relieved by a single occurrence in which, for some reason not yet made clear, a candidate in Murcia, Mr. Revenga, was arrested by the authorities, but he was almost immediately released.

Little Socialist Enthusiasm

The polling stations were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and at several of them in the capital only some 50 or 60 voters had put in an appearance by 11 o'clock. However, there was a better registration of votes later, but at no time was there a scene of any animation at the stations. One general impression formed from a close observation of the way in which things were moving was that there was far less Socialist enthusiasm than previously, and results fully bore out this impression.

The contest in the capital, whatever may be the circumstances, is generally regarded as of something of a national character, and on this occasion some of the newspapers the night before assured their readers that the way they voted would have a certain effect not only in the country, but also abroad! There are eight seats in Madrid, and for these the monarchist coalition, in which, in circumstances previously related, the ministerialists had no place, put forward six candidates, none of them of any public distinction though excellent and influential gentlemen in their way. The Socialist Party naturally advised their followers to vote for them. The Republican Democrats also advanced six candidates, and the Socialists the same. In the former group were Alejandro Lerroux, Miguel Unamuno and Roberto Castrovido, while the Socialists included Pablo Iglesias, Indalecio Prieto, Julian Besteiro and Largo Caballero. The Federal Republican Party had two candidates.

Result Quite Remarkable

The result was quite remarkable, even when all allowance are made for the ministerialist election tactics, and it indicates that the Madrilenians at all events are impressed with the horrors of Barcelona. The six monarchist coalitionists, representing the various sections of the Liberal and Conservative parties headed the list, and it is not without significance that the top man of all, with 29,025 votes, was the Clericalist, Don José Alvarez Arranz, indicating that the intensive campaign of the leader of this group against the railway tariff scheme had created an impression. The lowest of the six monarchists had 23,200 votes, and the next man to him on the list, seventh from the top, was the Socialist, Pablo Iglesias, with only 17,167. There was some difference in the countings of the votes for the next two candidates; the return as made by the Ayuntamiento giving the last elected place to Indalecio Prieto, while another counting gave the seat to Julian Besteiro, both Socialists. It appears that Prieto will be declared to have gained the seat, but he is elected also for Bilbao, the constituency he won at the last election. So all the other Socialists and all the Republican Democrats were defeated, a very different result from that achieved at the last election under the auspices of the Maurist government when the Socialists accomplished a sweeping and sensational triumph in the capital.

All the returns from the country are not yet in, but those so far made show the party figures to be as follows: Clericalists, 137; Clericalists, 13; Maurists, 14; Romanonists, 29; Garcia Prietists, 20; Alibists, 18; Regionalists, 22; Socialists, 4; Republicanists, 13; Jaimists, 3; Reformistas, 4; Monarchist Unionists, 3; Independents, 14. In Catalonia there have been elected 17 Nationalists belonging to the Regionalist League; 3 radicals, of whom one is Mr. Lerroux, 6 Republican Autonomists, 10 Monarchists, 3 Monarchist Autonomists and 1 Nationalist Independent.

Correct New Riding Habits for Spring For Girls—Juniors—Misses—Women

They are smartly developed of such manly materials as velvet checks, English tweed, Scotch mixtures, herringbone and covert cloth, carefully tailored, with special emphasis given to the fit of the shoulders and sleeves. Suede reinforced.

A number of attractive Novelty Riding Habits are also presented—in flannel and satin combinations.

Prices range from \$37.50 to \$98.50

Misses' Shop—Third Floor

Boys—Underwood—Barney

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GERMAN INDUSTRY GRIPPED BY TRUSTS

Consolidation of Powerful Interests Has Given Cooperating Groups a Hold Previously Almost Regarded as Fantastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—One of the outstanding features of life in Germany today is the unceasing efforts of a small group of industrial magnates, led by Hugo Stinnes, to extend the syndication and trustification movements to limits which would have been regarded as fantastic a few years ago. Looked at in the light of the general conditions of the country, the enormous floating debt which darkens the purview of the government, the collapse of credit, with its consequent depreciation in the value of the mark, the continued excess of imports over exports, and the impoverished state of the mass of the people, the gigantic operations which are now in progress seem almost like a mad gamble. Yet there is a cool, calculated method in the apparent madness.

Only the broad tendency of these operations can be indicated here. It would take several columns merely to set forth the facts showing the complex grouping and consolidation of financial and industrial interests in which, even before the war, leaders of the firms of Stinnes, Thyssen, Späcker, and other concerns were the central figures. These combinations were based upon the Westphalian coal syndicate, which effectively controlled the prices and distribution of virtually the whole of the 114,000,000 tons produced yearly in the Ruhr Valley. Stinnes, Thyssen, Vogeler, and a few others were the directing forces of this syndicate, and they gradually linked up with it in various ways—by interchange of capital, multiple directorships, intimate commercial arrangements, and so on—iron and steel works, electricity undertakings, tramways, and banks in Rhineland-Westphalia, and coal, iron, steel and finance in Lorraine and other parts of Germany.

Arrangements Secret

Many of these arrangements were secret, but some of the details of the interchange of investments and joint directorships were known. For instance, the firm of Stinnes is represented directly in the chairmanship of directors in at least 14 companies, and on the directorships of as many others. Stinnes and Thyssen are linked up in the control of coal fields, and in conjunction with Späcker, constantly extend their influence over the banks.

The agreement constituting the Westphalian Coal Syndicate came to an end during the war, but it was renewed on an even stronger basis. With this accomplished, the way was clear for Mr. Stinnes and his colleagues to attempt to extend their operations, on new lines. A consolidation of coal, iron, steel, and financial interests was already powerful enough to give the cooperating groups a grip on the metal industries which was felt throughout Germany. Now the grip is being extended by the inclusion of machine and other engineering works. Thus the possibility is opened out that within a few years a great part of the most vital industries of Germany will be under the direction of a comparatively small group of men, controlling from one central vast interests in coal, iron, steel, and metal manufactures. The associated concerns, with an almost fabulous aggregate capital, would be supported by banks in which the industrial undertakings would have supreme control.

Electrical Firms Concerned

This is the grandiose scheme of industrial organization which has been evolved by Mr. Stinnes who, in personal appearance, is the antithesis of the "bloated capitalist" of the Socialist cartoonist. He is a small-built man and his slightly oriental cast of countenance gives an impression of an alert official rather than that of a super-organizer of industry, manipulating hundreds of millions of capital. He is credited with almost complete indifference to his private fortune, which is estimated at 900,000,000 marks.

How far this new movement has gone no one outside the inner circle of operations knows. There was talk a week or two ago of a linking up with the Siemens-Schuckert Werke. This would at one stroke bring in one-third of the electrical machinery industry of Germany, and the position of the larger and wealthier Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft combine—with a pre-war capital of £7,500,000—would undoubtedly be seriously affected, as it would depend upon the trust, which included its great rival, for fuel and raw materials. This aspect of the question is causing much concern to the firms and combines in the metal manufacturing industries

which do not care, for various reasons, to be drawn into one all-embracing trust.

Scheme Far Reaching

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was discussing the matter with the head of a great motor and other machine producing company. A direct invitation to join the trust had been received by this firm, and many weeks' anxious consideration had been given to the matter. On the previous day the directors had decided that for various public and commercial reasons it would be better policy for them to remain outside. The view was taken that trustification on such a scale might be prejudicial to the whole industrial future.

"My own conviction," the head of this firm said, "is that even if all our troubles and difficulties are overcome the question of approaching nearer to the modern standpoint of Labor is a vital one, and that we can make no real progress unless some accommodation, which will permit of real cooperation, is reached. It seems to me that the concentration of industrial power in a few hands will not only tend to destroy initiative but will make it more difficult to adjust relationships with Labor according to the legitimate ideas which are permeating the minds of the workers everywhere."

Similar views were expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by other industrial magnates who are holding aloof from the movement. On the Labor side the conviction is being strengthened that while on the one hand Mr. Stinnes and his associates may believe that only by consolidation of capital and reserves can they face the present financial crisis, there is also behind the trustification movement a subtle and far-reaching plan to render impossible of realization the socialization schemes which the government has been discussing.

IRRIGATION POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The director of irrigation in a recent report says that the pace set by the policy of the irrigation department since 1916 has considerably exceeded the staff resources of the department, and while the staff has been strengthened by the highest standard of selection in the matter of experienced engineers, the technical and administrative work has increased enormously, and will continue to increase for some years to come.

Taken altogether there are at present 11 large conservation projects launched on the cooperative basis, which are either under construction or are about to be commenced, all of which are to be built by means of irrigation loans approved by Parliament. These loans aggregate £2,250,000, and the rateable area of irrigable land to be served by these schemes amounts to 88,000 morgen. Including two government works of this class under construction, the total amount of public money which Parliament has agreed to invest in conservation projects since 1914 in connection with these schemes is £3,500,000, and the total area irrigated by these is approximately 254,000 acres.

MR. DE VALERÍA'S MOVEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It was first announced in a cable from New York from his secretary, Harry Boland, that Mr. de Valera had landed safely in Ireland. Then the news came out elsewhere. He has, therefore, once more eluded the vigilance of the British authorities who have been on the watch for his arrival. They made an elaborate search of the S. S. Pontia, belonging to the United States Shipping Board, when it arrived at the North Wall berth recently. It was "covered" with guns from the quay, boarded by a large armed force, and searched from end to end. It was then taken possession of by the military. The vigilance was, naturally, supposed to be in connection with the arrival of Mr. de Valera. The military were later replaced by the Dublin military police, and the vessel was discharged by the dockers.

Langan & Taylor

STORAGE AND MOVING CO.

Fire Proof Warehouses

Removals—Storage

Packing—Shipping

Footest 7995 Delmar 5126

DELMAR BLVD. AT EUCLID

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

APPAREL OF QUALITY for Men and Boys

A rare degree of interest and service.

Exclusive, but not expensive

Werner & Werner

Quality Goods at Low Prices

SAINT LOUIS

A Sign of GOOD Printing

representing a thorough knowledge and intelligent service.

Automatic equipment, assuring speed and economy. Estimates furnished. Call Olive 711

CLARK-SPRAGUE PTC. CO.

Warren R. Sprague, President

Third and Pine Sts. SAINT LOUIS

FRENCH REVOLT AT SYSTEM OF FINANCE

Commission Warns Government
Strict Watch Will Be Kept
on Public Money and De-
plores Want of Proper Budget

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Chamber as well as the Senate in France was at last roused to revolt against the hand-to-mouth system of obtaining credits adopted by the government. It had been promised that the budget for the whole year should be brought forward before the end of 1920, but instead delay after delay occurred and at the beginning of January the government was asking provisional credits for the months of January and February.

This system in view of the really serious financial situation in which France finds herself could not be tolerated without the strongest protest. Charles Dumont, the reporter of the finance commission, did not confine himself to an examination of the credits for the first two months of the year but surveyed the whole field.

Having regard, he reported, to the date when the finances for 1920 were voted late in the year, there was reason to believe that the budget of 1921 would be merely a reproduction of the budget of 1920 and that all new measures of importance could without inconvenience be adjourned until 1922. But the government came to the opinion that it should at once demand in the budget of 1921 credits required for a great program of armaments on land and on sea, of a great program of development of huge enterprises, expeditions in the Levant and Morocco, and the military preparation of young recruits.

Large Credits Asked

Besides it is proposed to extend considerably laws of public assistance and to make numerous innovations in almost all the administrative departments. In consequence the figure for the ordinary budget of 1921 as it has been drawn up is put at 22,317,409,302 francs and the figure of the extraordinary budget at 5,498,730,565 francs. The deficit in relation to the probable total of receipts nor the government can be less than 3,000,000,000 francs.

Before such a situation the commission studied attentively the various propositions of the departments. It complains that it was not able to have the budget in hand until late. If in fact the commission began to examine the figures in September in reality it only had proofs and estimates which were provisional and unimportant in many respects. In consequence of the postponement of the figures of the War Department, the Navy Department and the Finance Department, the commission was obliged to present a report for two months' credit.

The credits demanded by the government for this period amount to 3,645,405,546 francs for the ordinary budget, and to 717,988,192 francs for the extraordinary budget; that is a total for two months of 4,417,398,404 francs, while supplementary demands attain another 426,121,347 francs.

Military Vote Reduced

These propositions were reduced by the commission by nearly 13,000,000 francs. Thus for the budget presented by the War Minister the commission decided to reduce by 549,000 francs the credits demanded for the increase of pay of auxiliary soldiers in the army serving in the Near East. The reason is that it is considered

that if this amount is justified it must be put in the Syrian budget at the moment when the proportion of charges to be borne by France and to be borne locally in Syria shall be established.

Again with regard to the artillery the commission holds that all additions and new works should be discussed when the definitive budget is brought up. Money for such purposes ought not to be voted month by month but the demands should be discussed as a whole. Therefore the commission with evident hostility toward any extravagance simply cuts down 9,641,670 francs to 5,333,330 francs—a reduction of 4,308,340 francs. In addition it suppresses entirely new credits of 2,333,330 francs asked for combustibles for automobiles.

Further, in its zeal for economy, the commission refuses to vote 450,000 francs which was to have been devoted to the organization of an active propaganda for the recruitment of the navy. It believes that the experience of the war will probably lead to the construction of a fleet of a different character for which will be needed far fewer men than are now employed.

Report Significant

More than the actual items which are thus denied to the government or which are reduced, the whole spirit of the report is deeply significant. Parliament is awakening to the need for care in expenditure. Certainly there has been much waste. All governments have spent freely, unchecked by all considerations of economy. The condition of France does not warrant this indifference. It is the essential that extravagance shall cease.

The commission warns the government that a strict watch will be kept upon all use of public money. It deplores the absence of a proper budget and it will not admit that the various ministers who ask for temporary credits should base their demands upon the demands they have inserted in the unvoted budget. They must wait until the budget is voted and must not obtain additional amounts for fresh purposes by the casual method of obtaining them for two months at a time.

This attempt to prejudice the ultimate demands on the Chamber is ruthlessly condemned. On the other hand it is clearly intimated that even the amounts now allowed must not be taken as an assurance that corresponding credits for the whole year will later on be voted. The credits must be taken as an advance upon the total sum, which will be discussed in Parliament. It is only a provision which implies in no measure the approval by Parliament of fresh projects that the government has in mind. The commission preserves its entire liberty of judgment.

Grave Warning Given

The gravest point in this report, which by its independence is almost of a sensational character, is as follows: "If in spite of these warnings the government pledges itself to any expenditure not explicitly approved, it will be repudiating the principles which are at the base of all public law. If the government takes no no-

tice of these reservations it engages its collective and individual responsibility. If it disregards these observations it denies to Parliament its clear rights of authorizing public expenses and alone of authorizing such expenses."

It is not the Chamber alone which raises this protest. The commission of the Senate received the report of Paul Doumer which was couched in severe terms. "The State," he declared, "whose treasury is always embarrassed, which has no financial policy, which pursues no intelligent and energetic action, which resorts to imprudent measures and expedients, is damaging its credit, depreciating its money, and thus rendering the economic readjustment more difficult. The remedy is to reestablish the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure of the general budget. That is what is not being done, that is what cannot be done while we rest under the disorderly régime of provisional credits."

Amounts Reduced

The senatorial commission for these provisional credits would have nothing to do with the figures of the 1921 budget. It based the credits upon the ordinary budget of 1920. This reduced the amount demanded by 223,000,000 francs.

"Too many payments have been suspended in the devastated regions, too much work of reconstruction has been stopped during the latter months of 1920," writes gravely the reporter, "for us to refuse to meet legitimate needs. But it is indispensable to hasten the studies and the negotiations whose purpose is to impose upon the Germans the payment in part at least of their debt toward France."

The credits for the army of the Levant for the two months are estimated at 105,225,270 francs. In accepting the responsibility of maintaining these troops in Syria and Cilicia the commission remarks that the 1920 budget authorized the government to fulfill its mandate in Syria but in Cilicia the French troops only remain on certain conditions in virtue of treaties or accords not ratified. Generally the campaign against waste and in favor of a vigilant control of expenditure is making headway in France. The difficulties of the government are undoubted. But any carelessness in expenditure is now unardonable.

CANADA'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Educationalists throughout Ontario are at present devoting much thought to the advisability of increasing the length of the courses in the collegiate schools. "I would very much like to see the university relieved of its first year's work and to have these subjects taken up in our high schools," said R. H. Grant, Minister of Education. "This would be the ideal arrangement if we could bring it about but at present it is a question if we have a sufficiently large number of high schools provided with the necessary staff and equipment to carry on this work."



Taffeta Frocks

—with all the freshness
of Spring, are the new-
est of the Season's
modes.

The selection is widely varied, from the delightfully quaint little frock to the just as charming, and very modern frock with many little touches in its trim, and the tailored one in its strict simplicity. There are many unexpected trimming touches, silk flowers, a contrasting belt of color, and the new eyelet embroidery, to make them all the more desirable.

The prices are very reasonable.

\$25 and higher

Dress Section

Klines

606-608 Washington thru to Sixth

ST. LOUIS

Fascinating New Frocks

Coquette for Initial Favor

WE have heard the swish of silks and know that spring is coqueting with winter for reigning power. The crisp rustle of taffeta mingles with the soft sh-r-r-r of crepes. In the Costume Salon and in the Misses' department already are frocks of these delightful materials holding forth.

Delightful affairs of taffeta, piquantly bouffant with puffs and quillings, and often daintily with laces and silk and yarn embroideries, and soft, appealing conceits of Georgette and the heavier Crepes, are fascinating in their charms. In the Costume Salon, the frock at \$35 and \$35 are especially worthy of attention for their splendid values. (Third Floor.)

STIX, BAER & FULLER

GRAND LEADER ST. LOUIS

Jaccard Diamonds

Appeal Because They Are First Quality Stones
Always Exquisitely Mounted

We are featuring an exceptional display of Diamond Pins, Rings and other jewels with clear-cut sparkling Diamonds set in Platinum Overlay. This gives the effect of hand-wrought platinum and is very modernly priced. An illustrated catalogue gives all details.

Jaccard's
Exclusive Jewellers
915 S. Locust
ST. LOUIS, MO.

HEYDT BAKERY

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

SAINT LOUIS

POLITICAL FAITH OF THE WELSH MINERS

Men Have Emphatically Declared for Representation by Their Own Officials Under the Labor Party's Auspices

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Much water has found its way down the Welsh valleys since the days when discussion in Labor circles was centered chiefly round the question of "no politics inside the unions." Recently the Welsh miners have had an opportunity of expressing the political faith that is in them, and they have declared in a very convincing and emphatic manner for representation by their own officials, running under the auspices of the British Labor Party.

The miners, both in the Rhondda Valley in Glamorganshire and at Aberdare in the Eastern Valley of Monmouthshire, have defeated the Coalition nominees by substantial majorities, and given the government cause to look around and think. The results will also bring fresh hope and inspiration to the Labor Party, who for the past few months appear to have fallen across a period of interrupted progress in the great strides made in recent years.

The Advanced Wing

There are several important and significant features in connection with the above parliamentary elections, chief of which perhaps centers round the fact that both candidates of the Labor Party are regarded as extremists; they do, in fact, constitute the advanced wing, the extreme Left, of the South Wales Miners Federation. It was generally felt in coalition quarters that with Labor adopting such extreme candidates, with Liberal and Unionist parties concentrating upon the choice of the cautious, the prospects of their nominees were very bright indeed. Mr. George Barker, returned for the Aberdare Division, has been generally regarded as an industrialist and opposed to politics; certain it is that he regards industrial action as being the principal and most effective weapon which the workers can possess; while Mr. Will John, who joins Mr. Barker in the House of Commons, has also been regarded as a stormy petrel in the Mid-Rhondda coalfield.

Work of Labor College

It is a fairly safe assertion to state that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor alone has attempted to outline the "education process" among the Welsh miners, and he has shown how young, intelligent and enthusiastic students are sent for a term to the Labor College, returning to their homes and conducting classes in their leisure moments. Both Mr. Barker and Mr. John are interested in the Labor College, the former giving his assistance and support in the early days when official help and recognition was badly needed, and is still one of the governors of the college.

Significant also is the fact that the miners selected two men of the same school of thought, and indicated clearly that the old school for which W. Abraham, M. P., the retiring member, stood, has served its day and generation. Of much greater interest to the student of industrial problems than the actual parliamentary contest itself is what may be called the domestic contest inside the Labor movement itself as to the selection of candidates. That the new school of thought should, in the first place, exercise sufficient influence to secure nominations for one of its own, and

then to get a return to Parliament, is unmistakable evidence that the Labor point of view is strongly embedded in the thoughts of the mining communities.

Organized Short Time

The Labor Party can gather unto itself consolation too, because the result is by no means influenced by an unemployed problem, for practically in the mining districts there are no unemployed, with their hunger marches and demonstrations such as are found in almost every large industrial area at present. As The Times pertinently points out: "The general depression is so widespread that there is an almost unprecedented system of organized short time, and very many skilled men are without work."

Matters cannot be allowed to drift without serious risk of playing into the hands of the extreme elements, of revealing what they would call the impotency of the political movement. All things considered, the prospects of the political side of the Labor movement appears brighter again, and there are distinct signs that the Labor Party has overcome the backwash of reaction caused by the grandiose talk of the extremist within its ranks, urging the efficacy of industrial action for political purposes.

Party Leaders' Tact

Coupled with the tact which the party leaders displayed in bringing their followers back to constitutional methods, sound judgment and statesmanship have been shown toward many of the problems causing so much anxiety to the government. It is also a tribute to the party that the government decision to abrogate the four weeks' qualifying period for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act was principally due to the advocacy of J. R. Clynes, M. P., and other colleagues.

Important as this concession is, relieving as it will much distress through the winter months, it is yet in itself quite unsound and offers no kind of a solution to the question of finding work for willing hands. No body of men recognize this more than the Labor group; their insistence right throughout in dealing with the question has been in the direction of developing far-reaching schemes that will prove remunerative as time goes on, schemes that none other than a government department or a huge syndicate could undertake, the latter frequently only with parliamentary sanction.

The Labor Party, too, has contributed a little to the sad problem of Ireland. Chiefly through the instrumentality of J. H. Thomas, M. P., and with his powerful advocacy, the members of the National Union of Railwaymen in Ireland have agreed to call off the embargo on munitions of war, and have decided to "resume our normal working week at once, without discrimination as to the class of traffic tendered and conveyed," providing there is no victimization, a condition which the government at once accepted. Mr. Thomas' successful effort may appear to be but an insignificant portion of the problem; it has the merit, however, of being in the right direction, from which we may be permitted to gather hope in spite of the distressful stories of happenings in Ireland.

SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN'S AIMS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A great rebuilding association of Scandinavian women has recently been formed in Copenhagen. The chief aim is to found colonies of children in the countries devastated by the war. The Government of the Ukraine has informed the women that the territory and buildings necessary will be placed at their disposal, if a colony is founded in the Ukraine.

A YEAR'S REVIEW OF ENGLISH MASONRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—When the year of 1920 opened, the craft in England had to regret the absence of its grand master, the Duke of Connaught, who had been compelled to remain in the south of France. The year has ended with the grand master again absent, but this time he is in India on an important imperial mission.

The past year has witnessed the foundation in England of a record number of lodges, warrants having been granted for the consecration of no fewer than 162, as compared with 129 in 1919; 88 in 1918; 39 in 1917; 24 in 1916; 21 in 1915; 20 in 1914; and 68 in 1913, this last being the average pre-war figure.

The growth of the craft in England and the consequent increase in the number of lodges has necessitated the appointment of a second deputy grand director of ceremonies and of assistant provincial and district grand masters in the larger provinces and districts. During the year three provincial grand masters have been installed into office: F. M. LaMothe, Isle of Man; Louis S. Winslow, West Lancashire; and the Bishop of Thetford, Norfolk.

In Royal Arch Masonry, the progress has been marked in proportion, 71 chapters having been warranted during the year. Six grand superintendents have been appointed to provinces. As in the craft, it has been found necessary to appoint a second deputy grand director of ceremonies in consequence of the increasing number of chapters consecrated.

The principal change in the government of Mark Masonry has been the appointment of Sir Richard Vassar-Smith as deputy grand master in succession to R. Loveland Loveland, K. C., who has rendered long and valuable service to this degree in particular, but to all branches of Masonry in general.

The support given to the three central Masonic institutions has been well maintained, the aggregate amount collected at the three festivals being no less a sum than £293,188 from 16,053 stewards, while the Mark Benevolent Fund also enjoyed a record festival, 975 stewards bringing up over £10,050. All the institutions have again accepted the whole of the qualified candidates without subjecting them to the ordeal and expense of a ballot. One institution has now 1400 annualists on its books, while 777 girls and 905 boys are being educated and maintained in the other institutions.

The Masonic Million Memorial Fund, the scheme for which originated with the grand master, is making steady headway, an impetus having been given to it during the year through the acquisition by the grand lodge of the long line of premises adjoining the existing Masonic buildings, in Great Queen Street. The Duke of Connaught has now expressed a wish to meet all the provincial grand masters in conference upon various matters connected with the scheme immediately upon his return from India.

EFFECTS OF BOYCOTT ON ULSTER PRODUCTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The recent boycott of Ulster products following the shipyard expulsion is now beginning to tell, and as a result the Belfast textile mills have notified their employees that the holiday season will extend to January 24, 1921. Even then there is no assurance that all the workers will be required for future duty. A general stoppage is feared in the linen trade, for even America has taken up the cause of

the expelled workers and closed down the bulk of its extensive orders for the much-prized Irish linen.

Already nearly 500 men and women have migrated from Belfast to America since the sectarian riots began in July last. It is estimated that there are 50,000 unemployed in Belfast alone and 6000 of these are former service men. The government, in consequence, has decided to suspend the clause in the Unemployment Insurance Act which requires four weeks' contribution as a condition of benefits. A deputation of the unemployed has waited upon the Lord Mayor of Belfast asking that the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund should be reopened for the relief of distress among the former service men and their dependants.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE SCHEME OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Outlining plans for Australian defense, Senator Pearce, the Minister in charge of the work, told the Senate that in the present financial year the Commonwealth intended to train 105,000 men in the citizen forces as against 54,000 in 1914, prior to the war. He declared that the government was seeking to embody war experience in its defense schemes. Three important lessons had been learned, Senator Pearce explained. In the first place it was essential to have a competent and efficient staff; secondly, there must be in the country munitions with which to arm the troops. In both cases neither staff nor munitions could be improvised at short notice. The Defense Department was beginning to build up a munitions supply branch which would have in it experts able to utilize the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth for the production of war material should hostilities break out. The government did not propose to build up a large number of defense factories but sought to provide in peace time a directing center such as had to be built up in Britain during the war.

"The third lesson is the training of men," said the Minister. "The three items, staff, munitions and training—have hitherto been in the reverse order, most attention being given to the training of the men, so that when war came we did not have an efficient staff and had to borrow from the British Army, and a munition supply was non-existent and had to be imported from overseas. Experience now shows that the greatest importance attaches to the staff and munitions. Senator Pearce said that it might be asked why it was proposed to concentrate training in the one year. Here again experience had shown that the old system of barrack-room training was obsolete, and that the individual training of the individual soldier was necessary. The minimum time in which that could be done was 10 weeks. "At the same time," the Minister continued, "if all the training is individual, officers in high command will never come in contact with the men. So in the subsequent years the trainees will be utilized in units, and the officers, having had their theoretical instruction, will get the opportunity to act in a practical capacity." In conclusion the Minister said that it was not proposed to get all the munitions required this year or next year; they would be acquired over a term of years in order to cut down expenditure, although there was some risk in so doing.

FINE IF LESSOR BANS CHILDREN

LANSING, Michigan—A bill making refusal of a landlord to rent his property to families with children a misdemeanor punishable by a \$100 fine and 90 days' imprisonment has been introduced in the Legislature.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR FAVORS WAGE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The announcement that the Federal Basic Wage Commission had recommended that the basic wage for a man, wife and three children at Sydney was £5 17s. met with general approval in Labor circles. The New South Wales Labor Council claimed that as the cost of living had risen 17.5 per cent since the commission had taken evidence in Sydney, the basic wage of the commission should have been £6 14s. per week. It was urged that the federal government should immediately carry out the recommendations of the commission, and, further, that the employees should be given the benefit of the further increase in the cost of living.

The Premier, Mr. Storey, referring to the basic wage problem, said: "This is, with all our past and present troubles, still the cheapest country in the world to live in. Whether that

will be so in the future is another matter. If the basic wage goes on increasing and the cost of living continues to rise it will be a race as to which will catch up, and on the result will depend whether the social conditions of the people will improve. It is becoming doubtful whether these periodical increases of wages are of any advantage to the workers. It will probably be a question of determining what is a reasonable wage, and then considering how to prevent the cost of living going up. This perennial chase by wages of the cost of living is not really a solution of the problem."

AIR MAIL FUND ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuance of the transcontinental airplane mail service was recommended by the Senate Post Office Committee yesterday in reporting the annual post office appropriation bill. The committee inserted an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for this service. When the bill was before the House, the appropriation was stricken out on a point of order.

LABOR IN MANITOBA ASKS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The demand of the Trades and Labor Council of Manitoba for legislation authorizing an eight-hour work day in this Province has aroused keen speculation in political circles. The question arose last year, but when it was suggested that jurisdiction in the matter lay with the federal government, the matter was submitted to the courts, and the Chief Justice of Canada ruled that it rests with the provinces whether such laws will be passed or not.

Labor leaders declare that Canada, as a member of the League of Nations, is in honor bound to enforce the basis which was subscribed to by the Canadian representatives at the International Labor Conference in Washington. Members of the Manitoba legislative assembly, interviewed on the subject, suggested that, if Manitoba enacted that law, its enforcement would have to be postponed until such a time as the other provinces made similar laws.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

Handsome New Wraps for Women

Special, 62.50

It is such offerings as this that are winning new customers for us every day. These Coats are actually worth much more than 62.50. Women realize it the moment they see them, for they are fashioned of Genuine Bolivia, Duette Velour and a quality of Plush that closely resembles Seal. All have large muffler collars of the better grade of fashionable Furs. The styles are distinctive—far above the mediocre. Many lovely shades.

Coats of Genuine Elegance Adorned With Costly Furs

Special, 125.00

Thoroughbreds—every one. They are made of the more exclusive weaves of the Bolivia family—Evora Superior, Orlando and Cordovale, with massive collars and cuffs of fine quality Squirrel or Genuine Beaver. All the wanted shades.

(Fourth Floor)

Silk and Knit Underwear Greatly Underpriced

Women's Glove Silk Vests in regulation or bodice style (discontinued models).

formerly 3.85 and 6.90, 4.95

Women's Cotton and Wool Union Suits in low neck, sleeveless style—knee or ankle length.

formerly 4.25 and 4.75, 2.95

Women's Gilt Edge White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits in low neck, sleeveless style—knee or ankle lengths.

Special, 1.25

(Third Floor)

You May Save Several Dollars By Purchasing During This Sale of

McCreery Footwear For Women

7.95 and 9.50

Early Spring models of the finest footwear it is possible to construct are offered at prices far below actual value.

At 7.95 you will find modish Strap Pumps of Grey Suede, Brown and Black Kidskin and Brogue Oxfords of Tan Calfskin; Walking Boots and Oxfords of Tan Calfskin; and Brown or Black Kidskin.

At 9.50 there are only strictly hand-made strap pumps of Brown or Black Kidskin, Brown Ooze, Blue Kid, also Black or Blue Satin—high or petite Louis heels. Also hand-finished Oxfords of Tan Calfskin, Black Kidskin with military or Cuban heels.

(Second Floor)

A Clearance Sale of Sport Scarfs and Caps

Each Piece Drastically Reduced

Misses' Worst Knitted Caps in various colors—excellent for sport and school wear. 75c

formerly 2.50 to 3.50

Misses' Worst Knitted Cap and Scarf Sets. 2.50

Women's White Woolen Shawls. 3.75

formerly 7.50

Women's Woolen Spencers. 1.75

formerly 3.50 (Fourth Floor)

Crepe de Chine and Satin Undergarments

Bear Lowered Prices for the Last Week of the January Sale of White

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, tailored or lace trimmed. 3.95, 4.95, 5.55 to 8.95

Envelope Chemises and Step-ins of Crepe de Chine, tailored or lace trimmed. 2.95, 3.95 to 5.95

Bloomers of Crepe de Chine and Satin, tailored or lace-trimmed. 3.95

Step-in Drawers of Crepe de Chine or satin. 2.95, 3.50 and 3.95

Camisoles of Satin and Crepe de Chine, tailored and lace-trimmed. 1.00, 1.45 and 1.95

(Third Floor)

Clearance Sale of BOYS' Overcoats—12.75

formerly 18.00, 21.00, 25.00

Mother, here is that overcoat for "Sonny" at a real saving! Every overcoat has been taken from our regular selling stock and will be reduced to this low price for clearance.

300 Sweaters Special, 2.95

Coat and Slip-on Sweaters in button-to-the-neck, shawl collar and V neck models. Navy, Oxford, Heather and Maroon. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

All manner of styles are included—Navy Blue, Oxford and Brown; Chinchilla and handsome tweed effects—made to wear well and long, and tailored to give a distinctive tone and character to the wearer. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Aviation Caps Special, 1.25 and 1.75 Several attractive colors.

(Third Floor)

CLEARANCE

FUR COATS At Half Price

The following Fur Coats and Wraps are now marked half the original price. Inasmuch as our original price was not high for the kind and quality, these prices are extremely low.

\$3950 Mink Wrap	Now \$1975.
1800 Gray Squirrel Wrap	Now 750.
1450 Gray Squirrel Wrap	Now 725.
1275 Mole and Squirrel Wrap	Now 637.50
1200 Brown Squirrel Wrap	Now 600.
1125 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Wrap	Now 562.50
1075 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat	Now 537.50
1350 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Wrap	Now 675.
675 Taupe Nutria Coat	Now 337.50
385 Civet Cat Coat	Now 192.50
925 Leopard Coat	Now 395.
653 Raccoon Coat	Now 342.50
175 Pony Coat	Now 87.50
250 Natural Muskrat Coat	Now 125.

WINTER SUITS 89 High Grade Winter Suits

Some with fur collars, others without. The Winter season's most popular styles and finest cloths, including "Frost-glow," "Veldyne," "Orlando," "Chamoistyn," "Chamelion Cord," "Corduval," "Cypress" and "Duvet de Laine."

20 \$65 to \$85 Winter Suits	Now \$39.50
35 \$95 to \$135 Winter Suits	Now 59.50
22 \$125 to \$165 Winter Suits	Now 85.
1 \$185 Embroidered Duvet de Laine suit with Gray Squirrel Collar	Now 110.
1 \$210 Embroidered Velvet Suit with Hudson Seal Collar	Now 125.
1 \$375 Silver Gray embroidered Duvetyn Suit, Gray Squirrel Collar	Now 245.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. VENISELOS AS HE IS IN EXILE AT NICE

Entire Staff of Venelist Party Is With Greek Statesman, Full of Faith in Him and Confident in His Return to Power

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France.—Close to the remains of the Roman Amphitheater of Cimiez, in the beautiful Villa Xoukeda, the winter home of the rich Alexandrian Greeks, Mr. and Mrs. Zervoudaki, the intimate friends and hosts of the famous Greek statesman, Eleutherios Veniselos, here, at this moment of writing, the entire staff of the Venelist party is assembled, full of faith in the fallen leader, confident in his return one day to power, and meanwhile sharing in his domestic life, of which the marriage of his second son, Maj. Sophoklis Veniselos, with the daughter of his host, Miss Kathleen Zervoudaki, has been the chief event. Here on the heights of Roman Cimiez, the acropolis of Greek Nice, one meets all the men who have helped to make modern Greece during the 10 eventful years that have elapsed since Mr. Veniselos left Cretan politics to direct the affairs of the Greek race. Here is the former regent, who for a few days governed Greece during the recent vacancy of the throne, Admiral Coundouriotis, grandson of the famous Greek politician who, as President of the provisional government in 1824, wrote to his brother that Greece must always be the friend of England, her natural ally.

Every Inch a Sailor

Admiral Coundouriotis' historic family comes from "the nautical island" of Hydra, whose mariners played so great a part during the War of Independence, of which 1921 is the centenary. He is, and looks, every inch a sailor. A man of few words, but of many deeds, he won the naval battle over the Turks, which in 1912 secured to the Greeks the dominion of the sea and obtained for them the Aegean Islands. He was Minister of Marine in the Veniselos Cabinet of that year, remaining on as a purely technical minister—for, as he says, he is no politician—in the two cabinets of Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Skoulouides, until his patriotism could no longer brook their Germanophil policy. Then he became one of the Venelist triumvirate, which established itself at Salonika in 1918, and has since that time closely followed the footsteps of his leader. He left Athens because he could not bear the sight of the returning Constantine and with him has come to Nice his brother.

Here, too, is the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Politis, the inseparable companion of Mr. Veniselos at all the conferences of the last two years, where he furnished the requisite technical knowledge, for Mr. Politis, before becoming Foreign Minister, was Professor of International Law in Paris, and speaks French fluently. Mr. Politis, who was absent at Geneva when the elections took place, was much astonished at their result. But he points out that, if the total number of votes polled all over Greece be considered, the Royalists have only a majority of some 14,000 votes, or 52 per cent of the total votes recorded, as against 48 per cent given to the Venelists. He adds, that probably most of the abstentionists were Venelists, because many were so confident of their leader's success that they refrained from what is in Greece the arduous operation of voting.

Possible Venelist Majority

Consequently, he estimates that, if these absentee had voted, the Venelists would have had an actual majority of votes, if not of seats. There have been English elections, notably that of 1874, in which the party with a majority of seats has been in a minority of votes, owing to the disparity of the electoral areas. But everywhere the majority of seats decides for the moment, although the number of votes recorded is a sign for the future.

With Mr. Veniselos, too, is Mr. Simos, the only one of his colleagues who secured reelection in the tempest of last November, when he and all his list remained unshaken in Ephesus, that lighthouse of Greek education and culture in Turkish days, when the schools of Joannina were the best in the Greek-speaking world, as the great Greek historian, Paparrigopoulos,

said. Here, too, is Mr. Alexandros, Mr. Veniselos' Minister successively in Rome, Bern, and Berlin.

A Distinguished Soldier

These men gather round "the President," as they always call him, at his morning reception in the study at the Villa Xoukeda. With these civilians is a distinguished soldier, General Paraskevopoulos, till lately the commander of the Greek army in Asia Minor against Mustafa Kemal, whose troops he defeated and of whom he has no very exalted idea. The general is a powerfully built man, upon whose broad chest on grand occasions one can see half the military orders of Europe. He, like "the Admiral," is a fervent Anglophil.

Constantinople and Mr. Veniselos

The writer was present at a historic ceremony at the Villa Xoukeda, when a deputation of Constantinopolitan Greeks arrived there to make two important presentations to Mr. Veniselos. One was a golden cross presented to him in his capacity of liberator of Smyrna, by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. The cross contained a smaller golden cross inside it, and this again a tiny fragment of a sacred relic. The leader of the deputation told the writer that never before had the Patriarchate bestowed such a gift upon anyone, "nor," he added, "will it ever give a similar cross to anyone again." At this moment the office of Ecumenical Patriarch is vacant—for the last Patriarch was deposed—but the duties of the office are conducted during the vacancy by a committee and a deputy, whose signatures were contained in the handsome vellum document accompanying the cross, and crowned with the double-headed Byzantine eagle.

The second gift was a richly bound album, containing the signatures of 257 corporations and of all the Greek newspaper editors of Constantinople, with an eloquent address, written in the elegant Greek, for which learned Constantinople has always been famous, and expressing the signatories' readiness to make any patriotic sacrifice demanded by Mr. Veniselos. The importance of these two presentations is obvious. Even today, although its ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been curtailed by the erection of the autonomous church of free Greece in 1852, and by the accession of the Ionian Islands in 1864 to that kingdom, "the great church" of Constantinople still speaks in the name, and as the organ of "the unredeemed Greeks," just as it was practically their only mouthpiece between the capture of Constantinople in 1453 and the War of Independence in 1821.

Turks Never Linguists

Not only so, but the "Phanariotes," or Greeks of the "Phanar" (or "Light-house") quarter of Constantinople, in which the Patriarchate is situated, have played a very prominent part in Greek history. From them were chosen the Princes, or "Strophodars," of the two Danubian principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia (the nucleus of the present kingdom of Rumania), between 1716 and 1822; from them were selected the Dragomans of the Turkish fleet and the chief diplomats of the Porte, for the Turks were never linguists. And when the Greek kingdom was established, great Phanariote families, such as that of Mavrocordato, furnished cultured statesmen to the new-born state, which it then necessarily lacked. Even in our own times a Phanariote was Greek Minister at Constantinople, while the Princes of Samos, when that island, between 1832 and 1912, was an

autonomous state, were drawn from that class on more than one occasion. Thus the political meaning of these two presentations is that Constantinople, ecclesiastical and civil, or, in other words, Byzantine Hellenism, is Venelist. Athens, the new capital of Greece, may be for Constantine; but Byzantium with all its medieval traditions, the capital of the Greek Empire of the Comneni, and the Palaiologoi, is for Mr. Veniselos. He, the river, Constantinople will have none of Constantine!

Patriotism in Exile

What strikes one so much about Mr. Veniselos in exile is his patriotism. He wishes to do nothing that could injure his country, even if thereby he could score a partisan triumph out of the embarrassments of Constantinople. Every one knows that what the Allies and notably Great Britain, did for Greece in these last years, was due more to their confidence in Mr. Veniselos than to their belief in Greece. Yet Mr. Veniselos rejoices keenly at the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George, that, even with Constantine on the throne, Great Britain will not revise the treaty of Sevres.

Since his fall he has scorned to reply to the attacks of the Greek Government and the semi-official apology for King Constantine, compiled by Vice-Admiral Kerr, a British "friend of Kings." Mr. Veniselos, unlike the British Jacobites in exile in France, is incapable of intriguing against his country. Rancor forms no part of his character. And in the Greek name of Nice—"Nike" (victory), he may find inspiration.

POLES USING MOTORS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—It is stated that a large Polish-American company has been formed with a capital of 500,000,000 Polish marks for the purpose of establishing a direct communication between Danzig, Thorn, Warsaw, Cracow. The company is already in possession of a concession from the Polish Government, and negotiations with the free city of Danzig are proceeding. Only goods traffic will be carried. Ten large lorries are said to be on the way from New York, and 20 others were ordered in Germany. This marks the beginning of an interesting development. In view of the disorganized state of the Polish railways, the government has decided to encourage the introduction of motor-transport by road. It is felt that 1000 to 1500 motor lorries (each with a lorry attached) would make all the difference in the way of relieving the railways, which are unable to cope with even the present volume of traffic.

The conditions for motor transport in Poland are most encouraging. The high roads are broad and solid; there are several motor-spirit refineries which refine the Galician oil and assure ample supplies, and there is an abundance of cheap skilled labor on the spot. There is no doubt that the Polish Government would give all facilities and privileges to a strong company which would embark on this most promising enterprise.

BOLIVIA'S RULER RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru.—Bautista Saavedra, provisional President of Bolivia, has resigned, placing the office in the hands of a person of neutral politics, who will call for elections without delay, says a dispatch received here from La Paz. Reports reaching this city are to the effect that authority will be held by one of the present government officials until after the elections.

ALLEGED LIQUOR SCANDAL IN QUEBEC

Many Consider Present Law as Farcical and, It Is Said, Signed Liquor - Prescriptions Are Sold by Prohibition Inspectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—L. A. Taschereau, in his first speech in the Legislative Assembly as Prime Minister of Quebec, stated in emphatic language that it was the intention of the government to proceed vigorously with the program of legislation announced in the speech from the throne. The Premier declared that it was the intention of the administration to exercise an immediate and absolute control over the sale of spirituous liquors throughout the Province. That there is a serious difference of opinion among the supporters of the government regarding the wisdom of this policy is well known, and Mr. Taschereau's declaration of policy on this question failed to draw any indorsing applause from his followers. The Premier's statement of policy was made in reply to a vigorous attack by Mr. Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition.

Scandals Continuous

Mr. Sauve recalled two years ago having yarned the House that the existing liquor law would not serve, and being told by the then Prime Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, not to be suspicious, and to be serious, and that everything would be quite correct, as the law would be honestly applied. "Look at the result of the law," added Mr. Sauve. They knew that there were people making \$35,000 a week by sending young men out to sell liquor in the United States and in other parts of Canada, and paying them a salary of \$100 a week. There had been continuous scandals about the law, and he contended that they were really crimes for which the administrators of the law were responsible, and the government had done nothing to make the law respected. It had been openly stated that Cabinet ministers, mayors of large municipalities, and even legislative councillors were associates of liquor vendors.

"I don't know what goes on in some quarters, not having the entry everywhere," said Mr. Sauve, "but the people of Montreal and of other parts of the Province think that the law is an ignominious farce, a scandal and an abominable exploitation on the part of certain favorites of the government. There are men, close to the government, who have made thousands of dollars a week selling poison to the people. It is getting to such a point that report says that politicians, friends of those in power, are dividing with the authorized vendors."

Pads of Blanks Cost \$40

Mr. Sauve said that last year he had asked the government for the names of the physicians signing prescriptions, and the government had replied that it had no such information. The law provided for monthly returns on prescriptions, so, consequently, the government had failed in its duty or was hiding the truth from the House. Mr. Sauve further charged that it was a well-known fact that pads of prescriptions signed in blank with physicians' names were sold by government prohibition inspectors for \$40 a pad of blanks.

Mr. Taschereau replied vigorously. Members could follow him or not as they pleased, said he, but he declared definitely that it was the duty of the

government to assume a direct and absolute control over the importation and the sale of alcoholic liquors. The ravages of intemperance were too well known for him to debate the point. What was wanted was temperance, he said. Mr. Taschereau recalled that at a banquet tendered him in Montreal some time ago he had taken occasion to present the intentions of the government in connection with the sale of liquor.

A Glass of Profiteers

"The abuses which exist under the present law are crying," said the Premier. "Despite all that is said or thought, we have endeavored to do all we could to have the law enforced. This law would be excellent if it were not that many do not hesitate to take the risk of breaking it. It is only fair to ask if the fabulous profits made by those with licenses by the sale of liquor do not constitute thereby a privileged class, not to say a class of profiteers, with the result that liquor is retailed today in the country districts as well as elsewhere at excessive prices, and it is often of such a quality as to seriously endanger the public health."

"The government cannot ignore this state of affairs. If it believes that the people should easily obtain beer and wine, it believes also that it is strictly its duty to exercise over the sale of liquor an absolute and immediate control. Our people in great majority do not believe in total prohibition. They wish a reasonable regime, which, while putting a stop to abuses, will not encourage hypocrisy, illegality and fraud. We will endeavor to realize this view with the help of all the members."

SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUDEWITZ BAY, South West Africa.—The Municipal Council and citizens of Luderitzbucht have presented a parliamentary commission with the following resolution: "That the protectorate be governed under the Union of South Africa as a mandatory territory without annexation and be administered by the administration, who shall be advised by an executive council having certain legislative powers; that one-half at least of the members of the council be elected by the European male inhabitants of the protectorate, who shall have been resident in the country for two years, through a system of voting safeguarding to all sections of the population a reasonable and equal representation in such an executive council; that in the distribution of the seats of the council to the various districts due consideration be given to their economic importance and the revenue produced by them."

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

ATTEMPT TO STOP RAILWAY EMBARGO

Canadian Company Takes Legal Action to Test Railwaymen's Right to Refuse to Ship Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Proceedings to test in the courts the right of railway brotherhoods to place an embargo upon goods shipped to or from a particular plant are being set on foot here as a result of the action of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in refusing to handle freight consigned to or from the plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company until there is a settlement of the dispute between the companies and the brotherhood men employed in their yards.

"Freight has been formally tendered the Canadian National Railways by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and it is not moved—and it will not be moved unless the brotherhoods abandon their present attitude—legal proceedings will be taken which will bring the whole issue into the courts. The understanding is that the proceedings will be taken against the Canadian National Railways, which, though owned by the state, are managed by a company created for the purpose; with proceedings of this nature initiated the Canadian National will be compelled to take up the embargo question with the brotherhoods."

The embargo became effective some weeks ago, following fruitless negotiations between the steel companies and representatives of their yardmen. The yardmen declared a strike and the brotherhood leaders—among them James Murdoch, formerly a member of the Dominion Board of Commerce—announced an embargo upon freight for the companies over the Canadian National lines. So far the Canadian National Railway management has taken no cognizance officially of the embargo and the steel companies took no action to bring matters to a head until a few days ago.

The serious side of the situation is found in the fact that an attempt by the Canadian National to compel the abandonment of the embargo might lead to a clash between men and management all over the entire system. Up to the present the difficulty has been practically confined to Cape

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

Breton and the eastern mainland counties of Nova Scotia. Should the railway attempt to discipline brotherhood members who refuse to handle the embargoed shipments, however, the trouble would be likely to spread from one end of the system to the other—and the Canadian National is a transcontinental system with trackage in every province of the Dominion.

As yet there is no indication that any such grave situation will develop, but so far the brotherhood chairmen have been firm in their attitude that the embargo must be maintained until the companies and the striking yardmen reach a satisfactory settlement of their differences and it seems unlikely that they would quickly give way if there should come sharp conflict with the Canadian National.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN HOLLAND

Special

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Large Distributing Points in the Country Witnessing Slow but Tangible Improvements in Demand for Spring Footwear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Regard- less of the large business expected, and the small buying realized, the principal shoe distributing points of the country are witnessing a slow but tangible improvement in the demand for spring footwear.

As is always the case staple prices are of paramount interest, but it is evident that values are now on a more dependable basis, as orders are being placed by some of the visiting buyers, and also through the mails, though moderation is conspicuous.

The larger markets west of the Hudson River are reported as unloading surplus lots of shoes at cut prices, but holding new goods firmly.

The auction sale of shoes, advertised to run three days last week in Boston, was completed in one day. Bidding was lively, but prices averaged low. This sudden clean-up of surplus stocks of footwear may have more significance than the trade is disposed to give it, but the logical conclusion must be that buyers see an outlet, or they would not increase receipts.

However, the quick termination of the sale and its recorded prices have had no influence upon prices in Boston, but it proved the courage of buyers to purchase when prices are tempting.

The Milwaukee Shoe and Leather Exhibition was a success as far as attendance was concerned. Sales of novelty footwear, also fashionable street shoes, were quite satisfactory, and on staples they were far beyond expectations.

The Packer Hide Market

Weakness is again apparent in the packer hide market, trading falling off to meager amounts. Reports of confidential dealings are rife, but the refusal to either deny or affirm them tends to disquietude.

Aside from what the packers shipped to their own vats are the following sales:

	Price	Year
3600 Dec light native cows	12c.	40c.
1000 Nov. 1920	14c.	30c.

Though it is generally conceded that hide, as a commodity, has run its course, an occasional fluctuation should cause no surprise, especially while leather sales are at the low mark now complained of.

The grubby season is now at its height, and will so remain for three months or more, and prices of such may sag in sympathy with their quality, and be accelerated or checked, as the state of the market decides.

A general strengthening of prices would not be objectionable to the tanners, however paradoxical this may appear, as it would indicate an improvement in the demand for leather, which in turn would be a reflection of better conditions in markets which draw upon raw materials.

The Leather Markets

According to reports from the tanners and dealers there is a broad improvement in the leather business, although in character it is more or less cautionary. Prices still rule low, however, especially so when large lots are being considered.

Hemlock sole leather has been moving abroad in fair quantities since January 1, which rather minimized the effect of a dull domestic market. Prices are getting down pretty close to a pre-war basis. Last quotations were as follows: Best selections of B. A. overweights 38 cents, light-weights 35 cents, and seconds 5 cents less, poor damaged at prices trading alone will determine.

Union sole leather is having a spell of activity and the prospects of future looking are bright. Prime heavy steer backs are now quoted at 60 cents. Light backs tannery run range from 55 cents to 40 cents.

Oak sole leather tanners report that all signs point to better conditions. Selected bonds are now selling at 85 cents up to \$1; backs, tannery run, are firm at 85 cents to \$1. Chicago reports are equally as optimistic. Philadelphia and St. Louis also report conditions better, with a strengthening trend.

Calfekins are selling daily, each week showing an increasing demand for the top grades. Buying for the future is also noted, which at this period is a favorable sign. Prices rule as follows, with business quite noticeable. Prime quality of colored calf is now selling from 60 cents to 40 cents. Same grade in the lighter weights, 50 cents to 38 cents. Blacks range in price about 5 cents less than colors in the differing grades.

Though side upper leather tanners state that business is picking up, and sales are averaging larger than for the past two months, they are still below normal. Top grades of chrome sides are selling around 30 cents, chrome tanagers from 40 cents up. Heavy waterproof leather is a bit stronger, 35 cents being quoted for the choicest.

Glassed kid continues to lead the leather market in activity; orders seldom reach large amounts, yet they are fairly numerous and make a satisfactory outlook. Quotations remain low, choicest Brazilian skins selling from 80 cents to 65 cents.

Philadelphia reports are more optimistic, where it is claimed that transactions running from 1000 down up to 2000 dozen have lately been booked.

NORWEGIAN LAW ON NOTE CIRCULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It would appear that there is an impression abroad to the effect that the temporary banking law in Norway voted by the Storting last November was for the purpose of extending the note circulation. Quite the opposite is the case.

The intention of the new law is to restrict the issue of notes. This will appear from the fact that Norges Bank will hereafter have to pay a penalty per cent equal to the actual bank rate, and subsequently increasing by 1/2 per cent per month for the value of notes exceeding the fixed maximum.

NEW YORK MARKET CLOSE IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Further reduction in the price of crude oil was seized upon by the bears in the stock market yesterday as an excuse to drive against oil stocks. There were some recessions but a rally at the close offset losses. The trading for the most part was professional and the changes were comparatively narrow. There was a faint effort to run the prices down. Prices at the close were irregular but firm. The total shares turned over was 465,600. At the close quotations were: Steel 82 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 154, up 1 1/4; Asphalt 65 1/2, up 3/4; Baldwin 90, up 1 1/4.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED TWO CENTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—A reduction of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced here Tuesday by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as a result of decreases in the price of crude oil. At service stations the price dropped from 29 to 27 cents and from tank wagons from 27 cents to 25 cents. Kerosene was cut from 18 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents a gallon.

"If crude oil continues to go down, gasoline and kerosene will naturally go down with it," said W. M. Burton, president of the company.

STEEL CORPORATION FINANCIAL REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

STEEL EARNINGS
Quar ended—
Dec 31, 1920, Sept 30, Dec 31, 1919
Net of tax \$43,877,862 \$48,051,540 \$36,791,302
Surplus 14,481,446 17,869,939 5,222,288
After all deductions and dividends, earnings for the quarter ended December 31 last equals \$4.10 per share on the common stock, compared with \$4.26 for the third quarter, \$3.96 for the second quarter, and \$3.88 for the first quarter. For the year 1920, equals \$18.70, compared with \$10.14 in 1919, \$22.16 for 1918, \$39.50 for 1917, and \$48.46 for 1916.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Wednes- day Tuesday Parity
Sterling \$2.79 1/2 \$2.79 1/4 \$4.8665
France (French) .0849 .0728 .1920
France (Belgian) .0719 .0779 .1920
France (Swiss) .1584 .1572 .1920
Lire .0216 1/2 .0278 .1920
Gulden .33 1/2 .3223 .4020
German marks .0173 .0185 1/2 .2390
Canadian dollar .85 1/2 .88 .2880
Argentine peso .3450 .35125 .4245
Drachmae (Greek) .0760 .1920
Pesetas .1378 .1920
Swedish kronor .2165 .2880
Norwegian kroner .1225 .2880
Danish kroner .2005 .2680
Shanghai taels .76 .1920
Hong-kong .565 .1920

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market declined yesterday, due, it is believed, to foreign selling. Opening prices ranged from 1 1/4 cent to 1 1/2 cents lower. March closed at 1 1/4, and May at 1 1/2. Corn declined slightly, May closing at 68 1/4 and July at 69 1/4. Hog sales were 10 points higher than Monday's average. Provisions were lacking in support. January pork 23.05; May pork 23.20; January lard 12.95; May lard 13.62; January ribs 11.80; May lard 12.60.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lee, Higginson & Co. announced Tuesday that the \$30,000,000 American Agricultural Chemical Company, 20-year, 7 1/2 per cent, first refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds have all been sold. The proceeds of the loan will be used to retire approximately \$5,000,000 5 per cent debentures due February 1, 1924, and the balance for working capital.

NO FRENCH LOAN NOW
NEW YORK, New York—There is no necessity at present for the French Government to make a loan of \$100,000,000 in this country, according to an announcement by Maurice Casenave, Director-General of French Services in the United States, who explained that the French Government would pay obligations due on February 1 out of its resources here. Negotiation of such a loan has been postponed indefinitely but may be brought up later on.

DANISH POSTAL DEFICIT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish Postal Service is faced with an estimated deficit of 15,000,000 kroner on the present financial year. The Danish postal authorities are considering a scheme by which 11,500,000 kroner will be economized. This includes the discontinuance of all Sunday services and increased charges.

REVIEW OF TREND IN LONDON MARKET

Improvement in Government Securities More Pronounced Since New Year, Indicating a Turn for the Better and Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—That the improvement in British Government securities which set in at the close of the year was more than a flicker, and owed nothing to the operations designed to put a gloss on end-December balance sheet, was speedily demonstrated. For the recovery became more pronounced and really substantial after the turn of the year. The motive power is not easy to trace; indeed, so elusive is it that the advance must almost be ascribed to the automatism inherent in an overvalued market.

The laying-off of industry has reduced the steady stream of sales of securities on behalf of trading concerns. As before the end of the year sentiment was heavily tinged with pessimism and helped to exaggerate the fall, we get the benefit of the reaction from the exaggeration, even though pessimism has not wholly vanished. Recovery has not been confined to first-class investments. Some of the foreign bonds which were most depressed a few weeks ago have picked up, and British railway stocks, after long neglect, are finding votaries. The dividends on these are shortly due, and the repetition of last year's rates is assured, as the government guarantee of the pre-war net revenue still holds good. How the shareholders may fare when the railways are thrown back on their own resources is obscure, but the recent level of prices had discounted the worst potentialities of the outlook and warranted lock-up purchases.

Bank Shares Favored
Essentially speculative counters remain in the background. Favor has veered toward bank and insurance shares as fear lest provisions against depreciation in investments would take heavy toll of profits has abated. At the time of writing only one of the "big five" banks has announced its dividend and other allocations. The London Joint City & Midland Bank is paying at the same rate as for 1919, but has raised the appropriation for depreciation and contingencies from £1,000,000 to £1,200,000. It is a fair inference that the profits, before being brought into account, were debited with any losses that may have been incurred on realizations of war securities to reinforce the resources available for commercial advances. As the undivided balance has been increased, there is plenty of evidence, apart from calculations of a larger margin last year between the average cost of deposits and the average rates for discounts, that banking was prosperous.

Joint stock discount houses did exceedingly well on the enhanced margin between day-to-day mortgage and bill rates. Alexander's Discount Company raises its dividend for 1920 from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 per cent, and pays in addition a tax-free bonus of 2 per cent, for which there was no counterpart in 1919, puts £30,000 against £15,000 to reserve, and slightly enlarges the carry forward.

The National Discount Company retains the 1919 dividend rate of 12 per cent, but adds a 2 per cent bonus (subject to income tax) and carries forward nearly £30,000 more. The Union Discount Company's dividend is 14 per cent as for 1919, but the tax-free bonus is 2 in place of 1 per cent, and £29,000 more goes forward. As before, £50,000 is set aside for depreciation; the other two make no specific mention of provisions of the kind, but Alexander's mentions that the holdings have been written down to or below market prices. That company and the National devote part of their increased profits to instituting staff pension funds. Enough, then, is known to prove that dealers in money have found in high rates adequate compensation for the loss of value in their market securities, which is the accompaniment of dear money, so the temporary cloud on their shares as popular investments has passed.

Cheaper Money Wanted
A fairly clamorous demand has risen in some quarters for an early reduction in the bank rate. Of the desirability from innumerable points of view of cheaper money, there can be no doubt. But to lower the rate just now would cast a violent implication on the propriety of the advance to 7 per cent last April. If there were sound and serviceable reasons for the rise then, there is nothing of betterment in the present situation to warrant its undoing. The present movement proceeds on the assumption that the bank rate was put up to 7 per cent as part of a program of organized deflation, of whose utility its own advocates are now partially convinced. So, it is argued, let us relieve industry of a charge which has not justified its infliction by bringing compensating benefits. The mechanical pursuit of deflation is deservedly in disrepute, but there is wisdom in avoiding indifference to the end in view.

In connection with the disputed utility of high bank rates as instruments of deflation, it is significant that Professor Cassel, who as a selected expert advised the Brussels Conference that dear money was essential, made the reservation that unless accompanied by severe economy in governmental expenditures, a high

bank rate would simply prejudice industry and be robbed of efficiency as an enemy of inflation. Taking his view, our high bank rate has had no real chance of demonstrating its virtues, while of its inconveniences the community has been continuously conscious.

Mixed Changes in London

LONDON, England—Changes in securities on the stock exchange were mixed yesterday and trading was again devoid of snap. Gilt-edged investments were firmer as a result of the cessation of realizing and on further improvement of position of various exchanges. Home rails were dull and shares of South American roads were heavy, owing to selling from provinces. Doleful descriptions suffered additional losses in sympathy with New York exchange.

French loans showed fresh buoyancy with upward tendency of the francs. Belgian 3s went up on success of the \$30,000,000 Belgian issue in New York. Oils dropped. Shell Transport & Trading 5 1/2, Mexican Eagle 5 1/2.

Greater stability prevailed in the industrial section. Hudson's Bay 6 1/2-16. Kaffirs flabby because of the movement downward in price for bar gold.

NEW TRANSVAAL RAILWAY OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—General Smuts in the course of a political speech in the district of Carolina, Transvaal, said he had been informed by an English capitalist that he was prepared to spend £10,000,000 in building railway lines to the coast. The capitalist wished to build new harbors, believing that Delagoa Bay and Durban could not cope with the traffic. The capitalist further held the old republican idea and wished to open St. Lucia and Kosi Bay in Natal. General Smuts added that the offer was being inquired into.

SCOTLAND'S NEW STOCK COMPANIES

Number of Joint Concerns Last Year Tops Previous Record but Aggregate Capital Not so Large as in 1882

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—During the year 1920, 725 joint-stock companies were registered in Scotland, the highest number on record, and an increase of 82 on the previous highest year—1919. The total nominal capital of these 725 companies was £30,646,171, or £8,260,321 more than the previous year.

The record aggregate, however, is still held by the year 1882, when the capital registered by 95 companies came to £33,319,410. That sum included £25,000,000 contributed by Scottish banks, which became registered as limited liability companies consequent on the collapse of the Glasgow City Bank. It is believed, however, that that record would have been exceeded in 1920 had not the government tax been increased during the last quarter of the year from 5s. to 1s. per £100.

In the registration of joint-stock companies during the year 1920 there have been two influences at work, first, the changed value of money, with the accompanying demand for greater capital to carry on business, and second, the increasing development of trade along monopoly lines. Comparatively few of the companies registered, as in the previous year, appealed to the public to take up shares—as many as 657 of the total of 725 were of a private character, and these represented more than half of the total capital, namely £17,871,630. As many as 371 companies represented amalgamations, con-

versions or reconstructions of existing undertakings.

There was one company registered with a capital of £6,000,000, the largest on record, namely, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Edinburgh. Though the greatest single monetary transaction ever recorded in Scotland through the Exchequer Office, that was not a registration of an ordinary character. The company had previously had a limited liability under its royal charter, and it was in order to bring about uniformity and simplification of procedure in their working arrangements, many other insurance businesses having been absorbed from time to time under independent acts, the registration under the Companies (Consolidation) Act was decided upon. No new issue of capital was made.

The companies registered during 1920 were distributed chiefly among the following industries: insurance, property and finance, £6,341,200; iron and steel, including shipbuilding, £4,657,700; textiles, £3,801,300; shipping, £2,283,500; rubber £2,225,594; food, £1,345,500; entertainment, sports, £1,331,247. Of the 76 undertakings relating to entertainment and sport, as many as 63 were for picture houses or companies connected with the film industry.

The appended table shows the capital of companies registered in Scotland during the past 10 years:

Year	Companies	Capital
1911	559	£8,294,495
1912	592	7,553,495
1913	419	7,764,481
1914	283	7,875,376
1915	216	3,278,290
1916	218	3,000,414
1917	243	3,765,253
1918	213	8,257,200
1919	643	22,335,950
1920	725	30,646,171

FRENCH GOLD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The receipt of \$2,250,000 in gold from Paris, making a total of \$16,250,000 on the present movement, was announced here Tuesday by Lazard Freres, bankers.

PRODUCTS RECORD FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Value for Last Year Is Estimated at \$199,600,000 With Farm Output in the Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Estimates based for the most part on official figures put the value of Nova Scotia's products during 1920 at \$199,600,000. Of this amount farm products accounted for a trifle less than \$50,000,000 and the coal output for about \$35,000,000. At the top of the list, in point of value, came manufactures, ships, and freights, with a total of \$59,100,000, while iron and steel products, as distinct from other manufactures, were valued at \$15,520,000. The fisheries yielded \$13,890,000 and the products of the forests about \$17,400,000.

The production of iron and steel in the year showed a considerable decline from the figures for 1919. Operations at the steel plants—those of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the largest steel company in Canada, and of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, a corporation controlled by American capital—were carried on during the year with comparatively little interruption but not at capacity limit by any means and in the latter part of the year there was a sharp decline in orders.

Coal production in the province showed an increase of thirteen per cent in 1920 and amounted to 5,680,000 long tons.

So far as the coal-mining industry in 1921 is concerned, however, the outlook is encouraging. The past year saw a good deal of development work undertaken. Conditions in the mine fields of the Province are more satisfactory than at the beginning of last year, moreover, because a more stable labor situation is being created.

NEW ISSUE

\$30,000,000

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

7 1/2% First Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921.

Due February 1, 1941.

Interest February 1 and August 1. Principal, interest and sinking fund payable at offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. in New York, Boston and Chicago. Coupon Bonds \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, negotiable as to principal; fully registered Bonds, \$1,000 and multiples; interchangeable. Callable, as a whole or in part, at 105 prior to February 1, 1926, during next 5 years at 107 1/2, during next 5 years at 102 1/2, during next 4 years at 101, and during last year at 100 1/2.

Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, TRUSTEE

Capitalization

(Upon completion of present financing)

Funded Debt:		
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1928 (closed Mortgage)	\$6,959,000	
7 1/2% First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941 (this issue)	30,000,000	\$36,959,000
Capital Stock:		
Preferred, 6% Cumulative	\$28,485,200	
Common	32,618,900	\$61,074,100

From a letter of the Chairman, Mr. Robert S. Bradley, we further summarize as follows:

BUSINESS: The Company was organized in 1899 under the laws of Connecticut. Its business is the manufacture and sale of chemical fertilizers and allied products. It owns and operates 50 plants well distributed to serve the greater part of the agricultural districts in the United States. It also owns over 120,000 acres of land containing phosphate deposits estimated sufficient to meet the Company's requirements of this basic raw material for more than 100 years.

ASSETS: Total net assets, based on June 30, 1920, balance sheet, but including proceeds of present financing, are valued at \$113,254,547 or more than 3 times total funded debt of \$36,959,000. Value of the mortgaged property alone is more than \$53,000,000, or 144% of the total funded debt. In addition net current assets (working capital) are more than \$55,000,000.

EARNINGS: Net profits applicable to interest charges for fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 (after deducting \$2,308,351 for depreciation and depletion) were \$7,164,733, or 2.75 times the present interest charges of \$2,597,950 on the total \$36,959,000 funded debt, including this issue. Average annual net profits for last 5 years were \$7,630,778, or nearly 3 times these charges.

SINKING FUND: 3% annually of total First Refunding Mortgage Bonds issued, first payment February 1, 1923, to be used for purchase or call and retirement of Bonds; sufficient to retire before maturity, more than 50% of the amount of the present issue. In addition, a sinking fund of \$375,000 per year is operating to retire the First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

SECURITY: These Bonds will be secured by a mortgage on all real estate, plants and equipment, now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, subject only to the \$6,959,000 First (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds, to retire which, First Refunding Mortgage Bonds are reserved. Total mortgage debt at any time outstanding is limited to 75% of the value of mortgaged properties. In addition, the Company covenants to maintain net assets at least 250% of total funded debt and to maintain current assets at least 140% of current liabilities.

DIVIDENDS: Regular 6% cash dividends have been paid on the Preferred Stock continuously since organization in 1899. Continuous cash dividends averaging over 5% per year have been paid on the Common Stock from January, 1912 to October, 1920, (8% during each of the last two years). In January, 1921, the 2% quarterly Common dividend was paid in Common Stock at par.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

PRICE 97 1/2% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, YIELDING ABOUT 7 3/4%

It is expected that interim receipts will be ready for delivery on or about February 1, 1921.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York

Boston 8

Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., London

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above bonds having been sold.

GRANT CONSUMERS
MAYFIELD & CO.
GRANT—Provisions, Stocks
118 West Monroe, Chicago 900
GRANT CONSUMERS

NEW YORK FACING
FARE INCREASE

This Is the Opinion of Traction
Experts — Governor Miller
Says It Is Not a Fare Question,
but One of Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Opposition
to Gov. Nathan L. Miller's recom-
mendations contained in his special
message to the New York Legislature
centered about the increase in fare
which the Governor's opponents be-
lieve to be inevitable if the recom-
mendations are carried out. There
have been expressions of general ap-
proval of his analysis of the transit
situation in New York City as "dis-
tressingly acute." Also there is gen-
eral agreement with him that now is
the time to settle the transit prob-
lem, to "squeeze out the water in
transit securities," and to weed out
the "crooked financiers and politicians."

Protest from Democratic members
of both houses of the state Legisla-
ture was voiced immediately. State
Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn
yesterday charged that Lindley M.
Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn
Rapid Transit Company, was getting
\$125,000 for that service, with Stone
& Webster receiving the same sum
"to see how much the Brooklyn Rapid
Transit is losing." An effort is to be
made to abolish the receivership.

Fare Increase Thought Inevitable
There have been signs of a split in
the Republican membership, the New
York members protesting that "it is a
bad thing to propose that the Legisla-
ture go over the heads of the city
officials to force a higher fare on the
transit lines for which the city has
spent such large sums." Belief that
fare increase from 5 to 8 cents is
inevitable is held by traction experts
in the Legislature, if Governor Miller's
declaration that the "city's \$200,000-
000 investment in subway bonds must
be made self-sustaining out of the
cost of the operation of those lines" is
carried out.

"In my judgment, it is not a fare
question," Governor Miller said yester-
day when questioned about the fare
controversy. "The fare question is
only incidental; the real question is
one of public service, and the solu-
tion of the transit problem transcends
the fare question. If the people would
view the problem in this light, they
would find they would soon be pay-
ing less than 5 cents."

Protest Against State Control
The basic cause of protest, however,
is the Governor's recommendations
for a new state regulatory body in
which the city will have left only
"the power to give the constitutional
consent to routes, and, of course, to
pledge the credit of the city." The
sole contract between the people of
the city and the new commission
would be the matter of paying the rate
of fare fixed by the commission. This
is unfair, opponents say, inasmuch as
the city has approximately \$300,000-
000 invested in subways, owns the
original subways outright and will
eventually own the new subways.

According to Louis Budenz, former
secretary of the St. Louis Civic
League, engaged in a six months' sur-
vey of the country-wide transit prob-
lem, "The heart of Governor Miller's
proposal is the establishment
of absolute state regulation in which
the city will have no voice, with au-
thority vested in the new state com-
mission proposed to destroy all fran-
chise contracts under the police power
of the State."

"This will open the way for the
end of the 5-cent fare," he said.
"Under state regulation and the use
of the police power, franchise con-
tracts calling for 5-cent fares have
been abrogated all over the United
States." He cited Chicago, Boston and
Philadelphia among other cities where
fares have been raised.

Municipal Ownership
Governor Miller's point that the city
transit system must ultimately be mu-
nicipally owned, as a necessary cor-
ollary to unification of the system,
has brought protest from those who are
committed to the belief that govern-
ment should not enter business. It is
neither necessary nor workable, these
opponents say, that municipal opera-
tion of the transit system, which he
incorporated in the solution finally to
be reached.

Another criticism is that the Gov-
ernor's solution of the problem does not
square with his own expressed views.
It is pointed out that only a few days
ago the Governor said: "If the State
undertakes to put crutches under the
arms of its citizens, it will have a
population of cripples." But, then, what
he proposes to do with respect to New
York's transit troubles, it is said, be-
cause the Board of Estimate is unable
to deal with the question and no other
municipal agency exists, the city could
be stripped of all authority over trans-
portation, notwithstanding its heavy in-
vestment in the properties, it is pointed
out.

The Board of Estimate was in Albany
yesterday to ask the Legislature for
passage of a bill to permit the city to
run motor buses and to argue that in
any movement toward fare increases
home rule be recognized by placing the
matter before the consideration of the
city's official body.

The Governor made it clear yester-
day that while he believes in municipal
ownership as the ultimate solution, he
is convinced that municipal operation
would be fatal.

Mr. Garrison supports the Governor's
message as proposing the only possible
solution of the question.

NEW HIGHWAY LAWS PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—The first draft
of Maine's proposed new highway and

automobile laws is expected to be
ready for the Legislature within a
short time. Conferences with many
organizations have been held by the
legislative committee of the Maine Au-
tomobile Association which is unoffi-
cially redrafting the present laws. The
laws of many other states have been
consulted in the work.

CANADIAN PLANS
FOR WHEAT CROP

Scheme Proposed for Nationaliz-
ing Sales and Establishing
Government Selling Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Canada has
pushed politics into the background
for the time being to discuss the devel-
opments that have followed upon the
endorsement by the United Farmers of
Manitoba and Alberta of a cooperative
scheme for marketing the wheat crop.
Among these developments is a scheme
to nationalize wheat sales, which, it is
said, the federal government is con-
sidering in order to defeat the proposal
of the farmers for a wheat pool. It is
planned, according to reports, to es-
tablish a government selling agency at
St. William, which is at the head of
the Great Lakes, to be operated in
connection with the publicly owned
grain elevators there.

This would involve the elimination
of cooperative concerns, such as the
United Grain Growers Ltd., which is
operated in western Canada by the
farmers, and the grain exchange (for
the abolition of which the farmers
have asked repeatedly). They passed
another strong resolution at their con-
vention urging that the exchange be
done away with as a useless institution,
which only tends to inflate the price
of grain.

Investigation Being Held
Meanwhile, the government of Sas-
katchewan is conducting an investiga-
tion of the proposal to establish a
wheat-selling agency. This action has
evoked criticism from George Mac-
donald, Minister of Agriculture for
Manitoba, who, although favoring the
establishment of a joint marketing
agency, suggests that Saskatchewan
might have invited Manitoba's coopera-
tion before undertaking to inquire
into the scheme. He declared that as
the prairie provinces are faced with
virtually the same problems it would
be beneficial if they cooperated in leg-
islation.

The farmers' convention unan-
imously decided upon entry into
provincial politics upon the suggestion
of its president, J. L. Brown. At last
year's convention a similar suggestion
was voted down, but since then sev-
eral men who profess sympathy with
the farmers' aims have been elected to
the Manitoba Legislature, which is the
reason for the convention's change of
mind. A hot discussion was precipitated
when a member asked for the im-
mediate framing of a provincial plat-
form, but it was decided that the
various locals first should express
their opinions upon the entry into the
provincial political field before a plat-
form should be drawn up.

Public Apathy Blamed
Thomas A. Crerar, former Minister
of Agriculture in the Dominion Cab-
inet, was formally accepted as leader
of the new National Progressive Party,
which is the farmers' party. He de-
clared, in addressing the convention,
that the election of a Farmer-Labor
Government in Ontario and the sub-
sequent election of Farmer members
to the federal house were events
which have brought the Farmers' movement under criticism from those
who were accustomed to control af-
fairs previously.

Mr. Crerar declared that owing to
the apathy of the public in politics it
had been made to pay \$1,000,000,000
to the railways without proper in-
vestigation. He believed, he said, that
"the interests" soon would get busy
to restore the Canadian national
railways, which are operated by the
government, to private control.

HARVARD PLANS FOR
BIG SUMMER SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The
Harvard University Summer School
will hold a single six weeks' session
this year, opening on Tuesday, July 5,
and closing on Saturday, August 13,
according to the preliminary an-
nouncement of its newly-appointed di-
rector, John Tucker Murray, '99. Ex-
pecting a large registration for the
courses of the school, which will num-
ber nearly 100 and will cover 28 sub-
jects, the authorities have arranged to
reserve all three of the freshman
halls for summer school students.

Two years ago only two of the
freshman halls, Gore and Standish,
were thus occupied, the women stu-
dents being assigned rooms in Gore
and the men in Standish. Last year
all of the Smith Halls were also oc-
cupied but not all. This year all three
of these large dormitories on the bank
of the Charles River will be available
for summer school students and will
offer rooms and board at moderate
rates.

The summer school courses have
proved popular during the recent
years among school and college
teachers, college students who wish to
make up credits toward their college
degrees, and others who desire a six
weeks' period of intensive training
in one or two subjects.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS LAWS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Various
measures now pending in the
Connecticut Legislature with a view
to determining which, if any, would
advance the purpose of the league,
are expected to be discussed at the
first meeting of the executive board
of the Connecticut League of Women
Voters, to be held in this city today.

VAST SPECULATION
IN GRAIN CHARGED

Farm Spokesman Urges Legisla-
tion to Eliminate Dealing in
Futures After Fixed Time

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Describing the Chicago Board of
Trade as "the greatest speculative mar-
ket in the world," Clifford Thorne, of
Chicago, urged yesterday before the
House, agriculture committee enact-
ment of legislation which would elimi-
nate speculation in grain futures at the
end of a definite period. He appeared
as spokesman for the American Farm
Bureau Federation and the Farmers
National Grain Dealers Association. He
proposed that the limit be set at two
years, which, he said, would give the
elevator owners, dealers, and milling
interests time in which to readjust
themselves.

He declared that more than 99 per
cent of the trade in grain futures on
the Chicago Board of Trade involved
speculation in which no delivery was
intended. The yearly deals, he charged,
totalled \$1 billion the actual grain re-
ceived and three times the world's
yearly wheat production.

"The Louisiana lottery," he contin-
ued, "in its palmiest days did about
\$60,000,000 a year business, while over
\$15,000,000,000 is wagered on the Chi-
cago Board of Trade."

He added that the commissions on
the yearly business at Chicago were
three times the receipts of Monte Carlo.

With the conclusion of Mr. Thorne's
testimony the committee closed public
hearings on pending bills to regulate
future trading on all exchanges and
will proceed to draft a bill to report to
the House.

PROPOSED LIQUOR ACT
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—An
outline of some of the provisions to
govern the new liquor legislation in
British Columbia has been made public
by J. W. Farris, the Attorney-General.

Near beer is to be banished entirely
as a beverage and its place is to be
taken by a brew of 3 per cent proof
alcohol. The latter will be permitted
to be served in hotel dining rooms, or
in a hotel kitchen, refrigeration reason-
able in boulevard fashion at conversation
reunions between meals. Hotels in
future must get their supplies of
beer from the government liquor de-
partment and they will not be per-
mitted to get any direct from the
breweries. It is proposed that there
shall be no revival of the bar. The
Attorney-General announces that his
aim is to provide "decent conditions
for the consumption of good beer, so
that there will be no temptation to
play with the bootlegging product or
to get beyond that into the whisky
class."

Whisky or drunkenness will not be
tolerated in any hotel, and hotel man-
agers offending against the law will be
dealt with in a drastic way. Boys
and girls under 21 years will be pro-
tected against the consumption of beer.
An appeal will be made urging peo-
ple to be temperate, especially young
people. People who want to buy
liquor from government stores will
have to take out permits costing \$5
per year. Visitors who come to British
Columbia will pay the same permit
fee, no matter whether they stay a day
or two, or two months here.

The new act will be administered by a
commission of three, and the commis-
sioners will decide how much liquor
the permit-holders may have. No final
decision has yet been reached regard-
ing the system of government stores to
be instituted. The bill is now be-
ing drafted for the Legislature, which,
of course, may change it any way it
sees fit.

CHINESE ARE GETTING
WRONG IMPRESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That an
entirely erroneous impression of Amer-
icans and American life is gathered by
the Chinese through the sort of motion
pictures shown in Chinese theaters is
the report from Ernest B. Price, vice-
consul at Foochow, China, received at
the Boston office of the United States
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com-
merce. Mr. Price writes that prac-
tically all of the films shown in the
Foochow Theater are from the United
States, but they are from 10 to 15
years old, patched, sometimes unin-
telligible and chiefly concerned with
shooting, riding and pie throwing. At-
tempts, he says, have been made to
procure better types of pictures but,
although the allowance for films is
enough, the Hong Kong agency of a
European film company is the only
source, and this is not equipped to rent
the best pictures.

"Certainly, as a matter of pride,"
Mr. Price says, "American motion
picture companies should be interested
in seeing to it that the first introduc-
tion of the Chinese people to American
life, which they get through seeing
American films, is a fair and uplifting
one, instead of one from which they
are likely to learn to despise and
ridicule us and our civilization. They
should also be glad to see to it that
the films shown represent present-day
advancement rather than initial
blunder and attempt in film produc-
tion."

HARVARD STORE SALES GROW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Sales
at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a
year have been made in the past six
months by the Harvard Cooperative
Society, according to the semi-annual
report submitted by Prof. W. B. Munro,
president of the society. The net
profits were \$67,081.51, an increase of
\$3,547.93 over the profits of the corre-
sponding period in 1919.

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

Bungalow \$1275—\$150 Down
BALANCE \$12 a month. Little beauty, hard-
wood floors, French casement windows, town
water, flush toilet, wired for lights, etc., brand
new, in grove of large lake, the fare south
of Boston. "Boston Herald," Boston, Mass.
CALIFORNIA HOME SEEKERS—Free info. re-
garding Palo Alto, Stanford University, the famous
Santa Clara Valley; homes, farms and orchards.
Add. Palo Alto Tichenor Service, Palo Alto, Cal.

FOR SALE

AN attractive building site on Point Loma,
San Diego. All street work done. Fair valua-
tion. size 60x150. Address owner, Box 194
Carmel, California.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A Rare Opportunity
For a student (16 to 18) in girls' board-
ing school near Boston to pay part of her
expenses by helping in the school office;
Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, College
Preparation and general courses. Term
opens next week. Write at once for
details. The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—General girl; must be good plain
cook, clean and orderly; to work with Nora
Wells, 2200, All street, work done. Fair valua-
tion. size 60x150. Address owner, Box 194
Carmel, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY of refined taste and wide travel-
ing experience desires position as companion.
A-506, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY seeks position as companion or any
other position suitable to educated woman.
D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

TO RENT—400 Oakwood Ave., 1st, single
room in modern apt.; person only, preferred.
L. C. and Bartlett, Inc., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—In private home, bd. and rm., also
services of attend. for lady; pref. S. or W. side
Chicago. F-47, 1436 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Two newly finished apt. at Westmont
Height, Mass. No. 400; \$40 per mo. Only
tenants desired. Tel. Westmont 220.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

A MANUFACTURER of Philippine Hand-made
embroideries desires to connect with a firm in-
terested in this line. Cable address "Fonville,"
C. M. WISNOR, 231 San Gregorio, Manila,
Philippine Islands.

FOR HIRE

WOULD like to rent my house in
month, with or without the "Fleur"
responsible party. Very easy riding car
and powerful. Phone, after 6 P. M.
Copley 6151. Boston.

COERCION CHARGED
IN BUILDING INQUIRY

NEW YORK, New York—A threat
to tie up every construction job in the
United States unless certain work-
men were taken off a job here was
ascribed yesterday to Robert P. Brin-
dell, Labor leader, at his trial on
charges of extortion. This testimony
was given by Robert C. Whiting of
the George A. Fuller Company, who
also asserted that Mr. Brindell took
men off two jobs the company was
undertaking after it declined to can-
cel a subcontract and make another
with a contractor proposed by Mr.
Brindell. Mr. Whiting testified that at
a meeting of the building trades coun-
cil, headed by Mr. Brindell, the Labor
leader, he had been called a crook
by a contractor, William
Walzel, and that Mr. Brindell asserted
no work would go on until this was
proved or disproved.

Mr. Whiting testified that his com-
pany, after arranging with Mr. Walzel
for some wrecking work to cost \$12-
000, was forced into a new arrange-
ment through Mr. Brindell at a cost of
\$30,000 for the same job.

Once, he said, he asked Brindell
why it was a certain job was pro-
ceeding while his was tied up, and
he quoted the Labor leader as reply-
ing: "English money is behind that job.
They have lots of it and we are going
to make them spend it."

INFLUX OF CHINESE
EGGS EXPLAINED

NEW YORK, New York—The Chi-
nese egg market is controlled by
American importers who are making
profits from the sale of fresh and
frozen eggs imported from China
while thousands of Chinese are starv-
ing. Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmillier,
deputy commissioner of the city's pub-
lic markets, declared yesterday.

The quantities brought here from
China are reaching such proportions,
she asserted, that American producers
are urging import duties to protect
their market. Shippers in China and
Japan, she added, can afford to pay
high transportation rates and still
sell their product cheaper than pro-
ducers in California and the Middle
West, owing to low labor costs.

"Fresh eggs," which she says are
from three weeks to a month old
when they reach the market, are being
sold wholesale from 50 cents a dozen
up. Although, she said, the peak
of high prices is past, they are still
the highest-priced food on the market
and present prices, she added, can be
justified only on the basis of scarcity.
The Japanese and Chinese product,
she said, compares favorably with
storage eggs here, and already has
aided in reducing prices several cents.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

Mrs. Young's Cafeteria
Today and every day
you will find an especially
ATTRACTIVE MENU—
The food is cooked and prepared
in the most skillful and artistic manner
and is served in the most comfortable
and most reasonable manner.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK

222
Lincoln Ave.
Capital
\$200,000.00

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn

WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, \$5,000,000.00
Your Patronage Invited

GEO. B. BARWIG

FURNITURE HOUSE

"Home of
Good Furniture"

3336 to 3342 North Clark Street,
at "Clark L" Station
CHICAGO
Telephone Lake View 1170

WERNER BROS.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE CO.

Packing—Shipping—Removals
Storage
Phone Lake View 33
2815 Broadway, Chicago

Forest Glen

Creamery

Main Office
3737-39
Southport
Avenue,
CHICAGO

Bottled in the Country

Give the
Children MorePerfectly Pasteurized
Country Bottled
MILK—An Ideal Food

There is no substitute
BOWMAN DAIRY CO.

OUR COOKING
BY WOMEN

HAS THE HOME FLAVOR
CAFETERIA SERVICE
GURNEY—23 S. Wabash Avenue
MADISON—221 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT
BAKERY
CONFECTION
AND
DELICACY
SHOP

1317 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET
CHICAGO
PHONE HYDE PARK 3780

GROCERIES AND MEATS

Suehls's Market House
5111 N. HALSTED Tel. L. V. 1065, CHICAGO

Fur Buying
Advantages

Those who make their selections now
from our complete display of
Wraps and Coats, by making a partial
payment, may arrange for future de-
livery. Such customers are given a
guarantee covering all possible price
fluctuations.

Tel. Central 3033 Furs Remodeled

I. PERLSON

Fine Furs

Shop: 505 North American Building,
N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Sts.
Chicago

The Swiss Shop

BLOUSES, NEGLIGES,
LINGERIE

4625 BROADWAY—Tel. Edgewater 4611
4606 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Ravenswood 2014
M. M. Crippen Phone Majestic 3900, D. S. Riley

PATRICIA SHOP

Ladies Ready-to-Wear
1516 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State St., Chicago

MILLINERY

ATWOOD & WALKER
4411 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 2778

KAY-ESS

MILLINERY—BLOUSES
and Silk Underwear
3330 Lawrence Ave. Monticello 2484

Stevens, Maloney & Co.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
Steel Filing Devices, Office
Furniture, Desks and Chairs
Every office need can be obtained at our store.
21 So. La Salle St., Chicago. Phone Central 3186

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper
Plate Engravers

An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all
lines of stationery for home and office. Special
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose
leaf outfit, check list, Blank books and
office supplies.
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

RIDER & DICKERSON

PRINTERS
Harrison 3205 635 Federal St., CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

For a more individual, better and
direct service, phone—
BOULEVARD 9500

Paris

Dyeing and Cleaning Co.

Office and Works—308-306 W. 31st St., CHICAGO
Our autos make daily trips to all parts of the
city regardless of location of our branch stores.

E. A. HOLDEN

Dry Goods and Men's
Furnishings

7030-7032 North Clark Street, Chicago

Men's Furnishings

HUBERT SCHUMACHER
408 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2489

J. V. DIMITROV

Tailor

Custom tailoring for men and women. Clean-
ing and pressing. We will fit and deliver work.
7083 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO
Room 15 Tel. Rogers Park 3071

WILLIAM FRIED

Tailor

64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Main 3007 Adjoining University Club

BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.

LUMBER

All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 221 or 722

THEODOR KRUEGER

HARDWARE COMPANY

Hardware, Tools
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household
Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
4543 Broadway (University Club) CHICAGO
778 Milwaukee Avenue
Phone Edgewater 1240 Monroe 312

A. H. GIBNER, Prop.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 24, 1921.

I HAVE been wondering why Gilbert K. Chesterton is such a success in America. His triumph pleases me; but I should not have thought that his paradoxes and his frolic flights into the seen and the unseen were enough to make him so popular on this side of the Atlantic. "Popular," said a learned critic to me—"he's only popular among the intellectuals. Of course there's a streak of genius in Chesterton; then he's genial and amusing, and his appearance counts for a good deal. A big, burly man of letters, over six feet high, who has been likened to Dr. Johnson and Falstaff is rather a novelty. Are you going to his first lecture on 'The Ignorance of the Educated'?"

I WENT to the lecture. Here are my experiences. They show what it is to be popular among the intellectuals of New York. I arrived at the Times Square theater a quarter of an hour before the lecture began, purposing to stroll to the box office and buy a ticket in the front row of the orchestra stalls. In the vestibule I found a packed, excited concourse of people. Thinking that this mob was an overflow of patrons from the Movie Picture House next door, I pushed my way through to the box office. "House sold out," cried a voice. "Do you mean to say that there are no seats for Chesterton's lecture?" I asked in my best drawing-room manner. "House sold out," snapped a voice. "Haven't you any standing room?" I inquired. "No standing room," shouted the voice. "Move on, please!" I moved on, allowing a rabble of other intellectuals to ask similar anxious questions and to receive similar harsh answers.

THEN I turned my attention to my companions. Intellectuals continued to arrive. The pavement outside was blocked with them. I heard a man say to his companions, including a woman and two girls who did not look in the least intellectual, "There is nothing to do but go home and read the 'Outline of History.'" I went again inside and fell into conversation with a Professor-like man who was shepherding three students. They were ardent Chestertonians, and grievously disappointed at not being able to hear the lecture. I solaced them with tales of Chesterton, and when the door opened for an instant, I slipped a ticket holder, giving a moment's view of the stage. I was able to thrust the Professor and his students forward, crying, "Look, quick, there he is! No, not the man who is speaking. That's Edwin Markham, author of 'The Man with the Hoe.' He is introducing Chesterton. There he is, look quick, there in the armchair, reading his notes."

IT was all very exciting, and I was enjoying myself immensely. If you say that I ought not to have talked to a Professor-like person to whom I had not been introduced, I reply that virtue is its own reward. For it was through this ardent Professor that I heard the lecture. Suddenly there was a great commotion around the box office, and I saw a horde of hands thrusting dollar notes toward the window. There were cries and furious pushings. Somebody (he was a critic) had been served with an additional standing room ticket. Others clamored for them. My Professor, supported by his three students, football-scrimmage fashion, surged to the window. "Get me a ticket," I cried. He got it. Hot, but happy, we plunged into the theater to hear Mr. Chesterton in his first sentence raise his first laugh. I stood. I sat on the balcony stairs. I peered between heads at the lecturer. I walked about, treading on toes, pushing here and there, studying the audience, for I had heard Chesterton before, and my present purpose was to answer the question, "Why is he so popular?"

HE makes his audience laugh: A man can say anything to an American audience if only he makes them laugh. Chesterton's method, as every one knows, is by paradox. He will tell them some accepted home-truth, about Prehistoric Man, or Charles II, or Patrick Henry, or the Sideral Universe, or anything; and having made his statement, something that every schoolboy knows, he proceeds to say—"Of course there is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end." There is a titter of laughter; but the wise look anxious, for there are glimmers of truth in all of Mr. Chesterton's paradoxes, and he convinces his hearers that although he is full of fun, he is also full of honesty, and, like Bernard Shaw, hugely in earnest under his persiflage. He believes in his paradoxes, but he is at his best when he leaves his manuscript, and improvises on some thought that has flashed into his fertile brain. But he should tie his hands. I don't think that there was any part of his body, within reach, that he did not paw and pat during his lecture. As I went out I said to an official—"I believe I will take a ticket for Chesterton's next lecture on 'Shall we Abolish the Inevitable?'" Quickly came his answer—"House sold out." Perhaps I shall have better luck with "Jerusalem and the Jews" and "Literature as Luggage," two additional Chestertonian funny-serious lectures. Views about Chesterton differ. I heard a man say "He's a czar!" I heard a woman say "He's a clown!"

IN the street car going home there were people who had been at the lecture. I said to my neighbor, a confused but enthusiastic Chestertonian: "If he can draw an audience like that, how about Bernard Shaw?" To which he replied, "If I were in the lecture agency business and could persuade Bernard Shaw to come over, I'd engage Madison Square Garden." And

Wells? I asked. "Nothing doing," he replied. "Wells isn't coming. Too busy, or something. I took four seats for his first lecture, and have just had my money returned to me."

THE rule that literary Englishmen, when they become successful, visit America, seems to be well kept. Mr. J. C. Squire, editor of The London Mercury, is ready to start. He is sponsored by Vachel Lindsay, who is enthusiastic about his sojourn in England, and hopes that Americans will show Mr. Squire the real America, not the America of dinners and lecture rooms, but wanderings off the beaten track such as Vachel Lindsay took in London under the guidance of Stephen Graham. Mr. J. C. Squire's work on The New Statesman and The London Mercury is well known to literary Americans. To which Mr. Vachel Lindsay adds: "Squire is an extraordinary cross-questioner, and observer. He should take the Lincoln pilgrimage, and be shown everything from the high school assembly to the leading factories, and the most promising cornfields." Mr. Squire should have an educative, if not a riotous time.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following: "I like dictionaries of quotations. I have a taste for wisdom in a phrase, and any assembly of extracts from authors will hold me. I have been known to spend half a morning reading from a calendar, one of those fat calendars from which it is such agony to tear off March 1 or March 2 because it means putting into the waste-paper basket or the fire that sentence of Bacon or Epictetus which struck one as being so true, so profound, so precisely what one has always thought oneself." (From an article, "Quotations," in The Outlook, by J. C. Squire.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are: "The Collected Works of John Morley." Because this is an edition de luxe, uniform with the Tennyson, Paterson, and Matthew Arnold, and because the first two volumes are the "Recollections," fairly new books, Lord John Morley (Lord Morley of Blackburn) is an author to whom one returns with rest and profit.

"Domesday Book." By Edgar Lee Masters. Because although these poems are unimpeachable and rough they are the voice of New America, and I appreciate all kinds of talent manifestations.

"Marge Askintor." By Barry Pain. Because I like smiling, and this parody on Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography" is packed with smiles. It begins: "I was christened Margarine, of course, but in my own circle I have always been known as Marge. The name is, I am informed, derived from the Latin word 'margo,' meaning the limit. I have always tried to live right up to it."

A PROCESS OF EMANCIPATION

The Battle of the Books in Its Historical Setting. By Anne Elizabeth Burlingame, Assistant Professor of History, Hunter College. Introduction by James Harvey Robinson. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. \$2.

Miss Burlingame has written a charming new book, not too learned for the general reader, but just learned enough, upon an old subject. Anything well done is, of course, worth doing: at the same time Miss Burlingame is forcing an open window wide open to women, the last academic citadel of lost causes has surrendered. Long ago the enslavement of the vernacular to the dead languages was ended, and the pagan classics began to occupy their proper place in literature. It was Friar Bacon possibly, as Miss Burlingame implies, who struck the first crushing blow, but on the day on which Wycklife completed his translation of the Bible, the entrenchments of the classicists were finally turned. After that the victory had merely to be pushed home. For if convention and reaction could not stand in the trenches of religious dogmatism there was no place left for them to stand in. What Miss Burlingame has set herself to trace is the process of emancipation by which European thought freed itself from the belief that the pagan classics were the *ne plus ultra* of human wisdom, and consented to place them in the categories with the vernacular literatures. The wealth and grasp of the old pagan thinkers was so colossal, so overwhelming in its day, that men might almost be forgiven for imagining that they had touched the limits of human wisdom. Gradually such a belief did crystallize into something very like a tradition, and it is the escape of the thinkers of later centuries from this with which Miss Burlingame is concerned.

To the philosopher of today the domination which Aristotle once exercised over European thought would be incredible if he did not know the facts. Yet Aristotle was only a highly defined example of this domination, supreme in natural science as in theology. Indeed Aquinas's Summa was written to prove that the conclusions of the master did not in any way conflict with Christianity. It is with the growing demand of scholarship that the ancients should be subjected to the same criticism as the moderns that Miss Burlingame's book deals, for as she very truly says, the scholar had to be rescued from Greece to enjoy Hellenism. To use her own words, "Looking back over the slow process of emancipation from classical formulae, it would appear that not until man had disavowed servitude to the dogma of Hellenism, did the spirit of Hellas reappear."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Life of Admiral Mahan. By Charles Carlisle Taylor. London: John Murray, Ltd.

"Historians," says Carlyle, "are as perfect as the historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul." Inversely the fruit betokens the tree, the work declares the man. From some such standpoint the reader must inevitably form his concept of Mahan. His work stands universally accepted, it constitutes authority, it has exhausted eulogy, and only in its genuine appreciation can the author be truly appreciated. Yet seldom can there have been gathered together such a collection of spontaneous praise as that which has been selected by Charles Carlisle Taylor to record the "overflow of an English heart full of admiration for an American who by force of character... earned for himself in the eyes of the world the highest distinction yet accorded a naval philosopher."

Apocryphal of writing his Recollections Mahan once remarked, "Nothing ever happened to me," and this serves to epitomize the studious and reflective bias of his life, rendering difficult the avoidance of profuse quotation in his biography.

Just sufficient material is given to enable a ready discernment of how well experience fitted Mahan for his life work. Born in 1840, he grew up in the atmosphere of West Point Military Academy, entered the Naval Academy at 16, and spent his early sea time in sailing vessels. At 18 he was of opinion "that the day for genuine distinction through feats of personal daring was passed," but he "proposed to win renown in his profession through intellectual performance." Another interesting glimpse into the underlying philosophy of his life is afforded by his admission of agreement with the adage "Never contrive an opportunity."

That it required a full sea experience to give him the intimate knowledge necessary for his writing is strongly brought out by his indication of failure of even Napoleon's genius to compass the difficulties of maritime warfare.

Mahan's service included a wide geographical sphere, and for several years from 1870 he had much valuable leisure. Out of this grew the study of military and allied subjects, and in 1883 his first book, "The Gulf and Inland Waters," was produced.

Describing his own state of mind at this period of his career Mahan says, "With little constitutional initiative, and having grown up in an atmosphere of the simple cruiser, of commerce destroying, defensive warfare, and indifference to battleships... at 45 I was drifting on the line of simple respectability as almost as one well-served—my environment had been too much for me; my present call changed it." This call was to the newly formed Naval War College where, as a captain, he became a lecturer in 1885. Simultaneously he conceived the idea which "became the nucleus of all his writing for 30 years. This idea—crystallized in the term 'sea power'—was the discernment that the control of the sea was an historic factor which had never been systematically appreciated and expounded, and he formed his plan to 'establish the hitherto little realized influence of the sea on the destinies of nations,' and to 'base his demonstrations on the facts of history, both general and naval, covering the period of the preceding 2000 years.'

His lectures at the War College, of which he was made president in 1886, formed the basis of the first of his sea power volumes, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," which was published in 1890 and followed in 1892 by "The Influence of Sea Power on the French Revolution and Empire." The latter book saved the college from extinction and the author was destined to do so again five years later. The success of the first "was immediate, and increased as time went on. It was translated into the languages of many countries. Mahan was deluged with congratulatory letters from leading authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, and eulogistic reviews of the book appeared by the score in the columns of the most prominent and influential papers. Gladstone is said to have regarded it as one of the greatest of modern books."

The modesty and diffidence of Mahan is well illustrated by a letter to his London publisher in 1897. "It may seem odd to you," he wrote, "but I do not to this day understand my success. I do not myself appreciate the work up to the measure expressed by others." Summarizing the process of evolution in Mahan's writing, Mr. Taylor states it as "(1) The trend of thought, (2) the opportunity, (3) the inspiration, (4) hard work, (5) the lectures, (6) the masterpiece."

"The recognition of his first sea power volume encouraged him to renewed efforts" and "as a result of two years' steady application he gave to the world 'The Influence of Sea Power on the French Revolution and Empire,' which 'by some has been considered a greater work than 'The Influence of Sea Power on History.'"

A time of reassessment is at hand, for the great war has offered every test for Mahan's great deductions. Whatever the outcome of such a searching analysis, it is already assured that no diminution will occur

in the supreme authority of Mahan's lessons. The fundamental laws of strategy hold good from age to age, and through unsparring effort, honest deduction, and sincere purpose Mahan arrived at an unexampled statement of these laws.

Realizing, then, the universal influence Mahan has had in the civilized world through his very exposition of governing laws, what, it may be asked, is to be his part in controlling the present and shaping the future? No statesman can possibly afford to neglect his conclusions, and these embrace a surprisingly wide field. Are eyes turned constantly toward Russia seeking the final significance of its profound upheaval? Mahan's reflections on the French Revolution and the influence of sea power are full of wise counsel and reasoned assurance. "The position and maritime power of England," he says, "were great factors, great determining factors in the final issue of the French revolutionary war, but these were but the machinery of the British power. The great gain to the cause of stability in human history was made when the spirit of order and law, embodied in the great nation which it had created, rose against the spirit of lawlessness and anarchy, which had now possessed a people who for long years and by nature had been submissively subject to external authority."

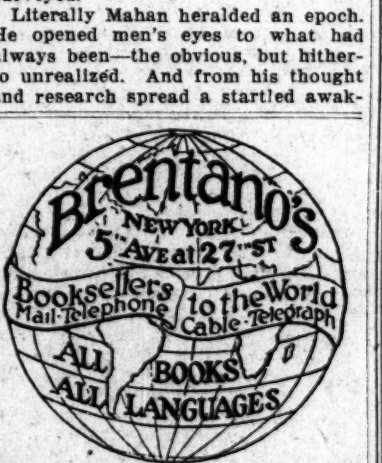
At a time when the United States, having almost at a bound possessed herself of a vast merchant fleet, and in addition to the anxious solving of its stable maintenance is bidding fair to make her navy second to none, the counsel surely of her prophetic philosopher must be studiously sought. "The merchant marine," says Mahan, "is the nursery of the naval force." "It is to be expected that the sea service will not long delay its appearance. The instinct for commerce, bold enterprise in the pursuit of gain, and a keen scent for the trails that lead to it, all exist."

The application of narrow bureaucratic methods sent Mahan to sea in 1893 and delayed until 1897 the production of his third masterpiece, "The Life of Nelson." Incidentally, however, this sea service took him to England, where he was enabled to procure much intimate information regarding Nelson. The visit also made instantly apparent the universal admiration and esteem in which he was held. Invitations were showered on him from the widest and most distinguished sources and rare honors were conferred in astonishing succession. It was to be expected that "The Life of Nelson" would be characterized by the same qualities which stamped his previous work, but few were prepared for what was presented. "Many memoirs of our great Admiral," says a writer in the English Quarterly Review, "have been written, but Captain Mahan's 'Life of Nelson' has no important rival."

He produced altogether some 20 volumes in 30 years, and when the rare accuracy and exhaustive honesty of all his work is realized, some conception may be formed of the immense labor involved. "Style is the man himself," said Buffon, and in the style Mahan so painstakingly evolved one has a clear reflection of the man himself. His arguments are lucid and complete, his deductions are drawn with dispassionate logic and simplicity makes his expression comprehensible to all. In 1898 Mahan retired as a Captain but in 1898 he acted as a member of the War Board and in 1899 as a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference. In other ways he kept in touch with official life until 1912. His counsel during these years was sought by many and his opinion on the most diverse subjects of statesmanship was continuously canvassed.

Of his influence in these ways one is given a clear impression by Mr. Taylor, but to comprehensively grasp the import of his historical writing the course of history in the lives of all the great nations would have to be surveyed.

Literally Mahan heralded an epoch. He opened men's eyes to what had always been—the obvious, but hitherto unrealized. And from his thought and research spread a startled awakening.



On American Books
The London Nation Supplement mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor of January 26, 1920, is published in a neat pamphlet that may be obtained for 50c. from all booksellers or from the publisher.
B. W. Huebsch, Inc.
116 West 13th Street, New York City

Books Herein Reviewed
and all other
important publications
Mail Order Solicited. Prompt Attention
STEWART & KIDD CO.
Booksellers, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

ing to the meaning of sea power. The Kaiser devoured his first books and the German High Seas Fleet came into being. From a state of apathy the American Navy grew steadily until it now ranks second in the world. But England, the maritime country of all others, visualized its position clearly where before there was much fog and uncertainty, and the Grand Fleet was ready in 1914. This debt England has most gratefully acknowledged and all the more readily in that the very motive power of Mahan's work was his admiration for Britain's maritime history, and his genuine affection for her people.

In summing up Mr. Taylor says, "Alfred Thayer Mahan will live in the memory of the ages. He was a courteous, dignified, well-bred man of irreproachable character and deeply religious nature. Reserved and retiring, given to silence and profound thought, yet inwardly enjoying an appreciative sense of humor, he was pre-eminently a just man, and was of generous disposition. Throughout his life his actions were controlled by an all-determining devotion to duty. He conscientiously resisted and brought into subjection an inherited predisposition toward irritability of temper. Exceptionally energetic, both mentally and physically, he was well able to hold his own in any company when occasion demanded. He was a philosopher rather than an historian; a strategist rather than a tactician; brilliant in the supreme council chamber rather than on the quarter deck; a statesman, not a politician, a controversialist, not a debater... as an exponent of sea power he stands without a peer in the annals of literature."

The author "in the throes of his first literary effort craves the indulgence of his readers," yet no one will read this biography without feeling grateful for the work accomplished. If the volume is somewhat overfull of the words of others, these are none the less vital to the subject and generally speaking of intense interest. It is a happy event that following the recent example of Lord Charnwood another Englishman has faithfully and affectionately endeavored to portray another great American.

HISTORY REVIVED

The Splendid Wayfaring. By John G. Nehardt. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

Much of the interesting literature of the United States is to be found in the libraries of the various historical societies and in the private collections of Americans throughout the country. There have been some attempts to republish the best of these for the benefit of those who have not access to the special collections; and there have been some endeavors, such as those of Mr. John G. Nehardt of Missouri, to revivify history in such narratives as this of "The Splendid Wayfaring." The book is not fiction, but an animated relating of facts with some special coloring on the part of the author. It is written in a simple, readable style so as to present attractively an important series of adventurous explorations of a century ago. On the whole, it is the sort of chronicle that should serve to popularize almost forgotten events. Both for youthful readers and for others whose main impressions of history may hitherto have been gained from the "movies," it will doubtless be interesting, even though it is a very minor piece of literature.

"Style is the man himself," said Buffon, and in the style Mahan so painstakingly evolved one has a clear reflection of the man himself. His arguments are lucid and complete, his deductions are drawn with dispassionate logic and simplicity makes his expression comprehensible to all.

In 1898 Mahan retired as a Captain but in 1898 he acted as a member of the War Board and in 1899 as a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference. In other ways he kept in touch with official life until 1912. His counsel during these years was sought by many and his opinion on the most diverse subjects of statesmanship was continuously canvassed.

Of his influence in these ways one is given a clear impression by Mr. Taylor, but to comprehensively grasp the import of his historical writing the course of history in the lives of all the great nations would have to be surveyed.

Literally Mahan heralded an epoch. He opened men's eyes to what had always been—the obvious, but hitherto unrealized. And from his thought and research spread a startled awakening.

GERMAN LEADERS

German Leaders of Yesterday and Today. By Erich Dombrowski. London: D. Appleton & Co. 10s. 6d.

Who are the leaders of a people? The author of this book is a political journalist, and political journalists may perhaps be right in thinking that a people is led by its so-called "public men." Yet there was a time in Germany when Goethe or Hegel or Theodore Körner, the poets and philosophers and thinkers, were indeed the leaders of the people; and there are those who believe that times have so far changed that Hugo Stinnes, Walter Rathenau and Max Warburg are the German leaders of today. But Erich Dombrowski takes a middle course, and gives us here 45 sketches of men and women who have caught the public eye; politicians, for the most part, like Ebert, Scheidemann and Erzberger; journalists like Persius and Reventlow; the great men of the war, von Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, but not von Hindenburg; the small men, too, who became Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, Michaelis, von Hintze, von Bethmann-Hollweg and Max of Baden; and the names of the Revolution, Haase, Kurt Eisner, and Gustav Noske.

In a sense it is a representative collection; it ranges from William II to Rosa Luxemburg, from Helfferich and Kuhlmann to Karl Liebknecht. In seven or eight swift pages each character is roughly sketched, with a little biographical detail, a few intimate strokes that tell of voice or manner or appearance, and always with a genuine attempt to appreciate the living personality, the meaning and significance of the man. Within so short a space there is naturally little room for a complete portrait or a balanced judgment; and it would be useless to pretend that this book is either history or even material for history. We must accept assertions in place of proof, interpretation instead of all the facts. Indeed, the treatment throughout is deliberately subjective. But what the book loses in permanent value it gains in immediate interest. Not all these sketches are equally vivid or equally entertaining; scarcely one of them is really quite reliable, or gives more than a personal impression; and a judgment quite consciously biased. Yet, taken together, the 45 characters epitomize the Germany of the immediate past and the Germany of the immediate future. We are left, at the end, more conscious than before of the chaos of conflicting tendencies, the varied ideals and ambitions, the helplessness and the despair, out of which one day must emerge the Germany of the future. There is not a single hero in all these pages; some of the portraits are bitterly satirical; some are merely contemptuous; some seem to have been drawn by an artist who could take no interest in so significant a subject as this or that quite ordinary man who proved utterly unequal to the tremendous circumstances of his time. After passing through the whole gallery of them, the reader is left, like Germany herself, waiting, none too hopefully, for the man.

It is inevitable that a book of this kind should be full of allusions which will be obscure except to those who are familiar with the German language and institutions. Such words as "Landsturm," "Bundesrat," "Geheimrat," "Verein," are simply translated here, and it would have been an advantage if some kind of note or

explanation had been attached, where it is essential to the understanding of the text. But this omission is not so serious as certain sins of commission which have been allowed to pass unchallenged in the translation. "Dome" in English does not mean "cathedral"; "process" is a reckless translation of the German word "prozeß," which means an action at law. This kind of faithful reproduction of the original leads sometimes to great obscurity—as in the phrase "He got his walking papers," which in German means, "He was dismissed"—and sometimes to sheer nonsense, as in the sentence, "We see once more the pupillary security of von Tirpitz's explanation confirmed." It is a pity that this part of the work has not been better done. "Fals" for "Falsch" may be excusable, but "Lüsch" for "Lüge" is almost offensive; and an English translation might fairly be expected not to write "Chattenham" for "Cheltenham," or to call even von Tirpitz's son his "offshoot." "Publicists" cannot safely be confused with "publishers," and one has to be bilingual to recognize the meaning of "raw stuffs."

FUGITIVE ESSAYS

Books in General. By Solomon Eagle. Second Series. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The habit of rescuing the anonymous contributions of brilliant journalists from the files of yesterday is one which is quite commonly more pious than desirable. No doubt if it were to be entirely given up there would be some lost masterpieces, though it is difficult to escape from a strong conviction that most of the masterpieces, being from the pens of unknown men, would be lost in any case. The fugitive essays, causeries would be a better term, perhaps, which one of these brilliant journalists has, in recent years, contributed to The New Statesman, in London, under the nom de guerre of Solomon Eagle, have been amongst the latest to be taken on board the publisher's life-boat. And, as a preface to them, the author says, "I shall have done all I hope to do if I have produced the sort of book that one reads in, without tedium, for ten minutes before one goes to sleep."

Now it would be interesting to ask some brilliant journalist, the editor of the London Mercury, for instance, what he would say to such a preface as that if it came before him for reviews. Is that, does he suppose, the greatest aim Mr. Eagle had before him in writing these papers for The New Statesman? If it was, then it may explain the feeling of inadequacy which it is possible to feel on reading them ten minutes before bedtime. Some of them are naturally much better than others, but taken altogether they are distinctly disappointing, and not calculated to add particularly to their author's reputation. Somehow Mr. Eagle seems always just to miss what he is aiming at. In The New Statesman this was discounted by the very fugitiveness of the essay, but when collected, and set down in book form, the atmosphere is changed, and a different standard is challenged. Had Mr. Eagle been satisfied with a selection, the result would possibly have been improved. It is his own announcement that they were "contributed weekly, without intermission," that makes the reader wonder on whose shoulders the responsibility of the collection rests, since Mr. Eagle assures the world that he does not feel that it rests upon his.

GREAT BOOKS IN OUR LITERATURE

No Library, large or small, public or private, can be considered complete without these FIVE REMARKABLE BOOKS

NO MAN CAN BE CALLED WELL INFORMED WITHOUT A THOROUGH GROUNDING IN THE HISTORY, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, OF HIS OWN COUNTRY AND OF OTHER MODERN COUNTRIES; OR WITHOUT A BACKGROUND OF THE HISTORY OF THE RACE IN GENERAL. THESE FIVE BOOKS, EACH A CLASSIC IN ITS OWN FIELD, COVER FIVE OF THE BIGGEST TOPICS IN WORLD HISTORY, AND TOGETHER COMPOSE AN INDISPENSABLE FOUNDATION AND BACKGROUND OF INTELLIGENT CITIZENSHIP.

"THE ONE INDISPENSABLE GUIDE TO AMERICAN HISTORY" HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By JAMES FORD RHODES

From the Compromise of 1850

New Edition, Reorganized in 8 Vols., Uniform Binding. The Set, Boxed, \$25.00

There is a kind of greatness in the lucid simplicity with which Mr. Rhodes has handled his vast and complicated material. I was about to say that his history is as absorbing as a play, but I would like to see a play that is half so absorbing. —Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

LORD BRYCE'S NEW WORK MODERN DEMOCRACIES

By the Right Honorable VISCOUNT BRYCE

This is Lord Bryce's most important work since THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. Part I deals with democratic government in general. Part II describes some democracies in their working. Part III is devoted to an exposition of the author's conclusions.

To be published in January. 2 vols. In Sets only.

"THE ONE GREAT AUTHORITY UPON AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS" THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH

By JAMES, now VISCOUNT BRYCE

Considered by most scholars the ONE adequate study of American democracy, read by hundreds of thousands, yet still unknown to many of the rising generation. No American can be called well informed until he has read this classic study of American government and politics.

"His work rises at once to an eminent place among studies of great nations and their institutions. . . . There is nothing like it anywhere extant, nothing that approaches it."—New York Times.

"THE MOST LUCID AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE" A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE

By CARLTON J. H. HAYES

For understanding of Modern Europe; not only the Europe of 1914 but the Europe of reconstruction, with its new social, economic and political conditions, "there is probably no single work in the English language so useful as this." "The skill, literary as well as technical, with which so great a mass of material has been sifted, condensed and put into permanent form, beyond praise."—Boston Herald.

WELLS'S WORLD HISTORY: "VIVID, DRAMATIC, READABLE" THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY

By H. G. WELLS

Being a Plain History of Life and Mankind

This History of the World from the primal nebula to the aftermath of the Great War, with a glimpse into the future, is not only "the most talked about book of the winter," it is "one of the great books of our generation." "An altogether wonderful work of the narrative of human history and endeavor going with life. . . . It is astonishing how much of prime importance can be told in two volumes."—James Harvey Robinson in Yale Review.

2 vols. The Set, \$10.30.

These books are for sale at all important bookstores, or will be sent Carriage Prepaid if you will remit to our nearest office

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York
BOSTON, Mass., Huntington Chambers, Copley Sq.
ATLANTA, Ga., Hurt Building
CHICAGO, Ill., Prairie Ave. & 25th St.
DALLAS, Texas, 313-315 So. Preston St.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 609 Mission St.
TORONTO, Can., St. Martin's House, 70 Bond St.

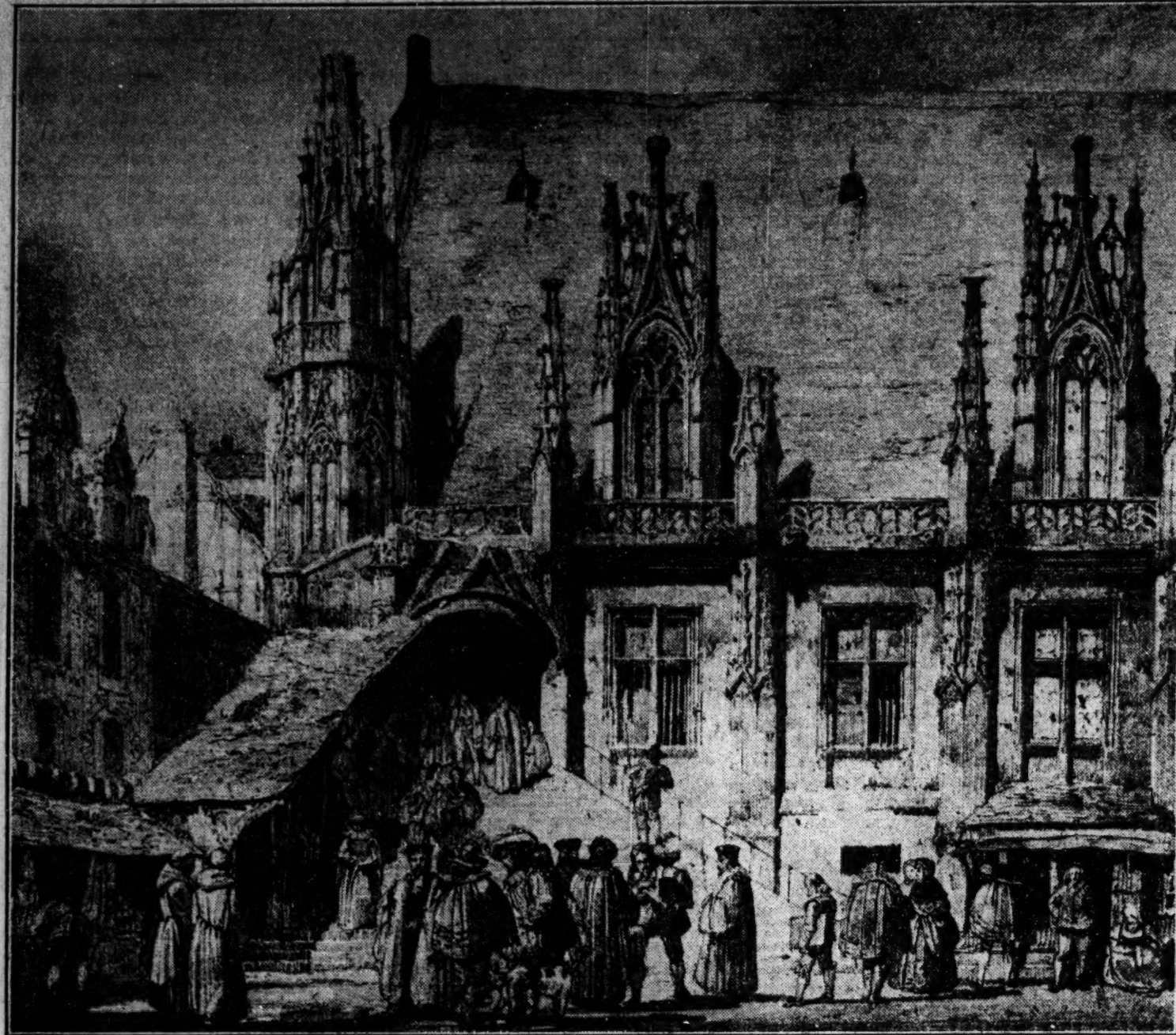
THE HOME FORUM

Sleighting

Brightly beams the moon to-night,
 Flooding with its silvery light
 All the snow, here below;
 Nature round us seems to glisten,
 While we skim along and listen,
 As we go,
 To the music of the bells,
 As it loud and louder swells—
 Drawing near, now we hear
 Voices sing in time and measure,
 As they ring and chime and jingle,
 Sweet and clear.
 Over the crisply frozen snow,
 Now we fast and faster go,
 In our sleigh, blithe and gay,
 And the time is swiftly fleeting,
 While with joy our hearts are beating,
 All the way.
 Through the clear and bracing air,
 Piercing keenly everywhere,
 Thus we ride, side by side,
 And the bells with mirth commingle,
 As they ring and chime and jingle,
 Far and wide.
 —Orin Chalfont Painter.

Nothing to See in Hamadan

"The Bazaar proper lies a short distance down hill from the Bank and the Office, on the same side of the river," H. G. Dwight tells us in "Persian Miniatures." "A mirza guides me there, walking in front of me to clear the way. He makes nothing of shoving people aside, and they, like Persians on the same sidewalk with an officer, make nothing of being shoved. That is how the steps of greatness are smoothed in Persia. For the rest, no great smoothness is perceptible to my steps. What pleases me most about the streets is their narrowness, and the manner in which they swerve this way or that, and the gay chatter of which they are full. There is something Neapolitan about it, something at all events not Turkish. And what do I catch sight of through a gateway but a dome, the dome of the Masjid-i-Juma, the mirza tells me—which is to say the dome of the Friday mosque—and around the base of that dome a few turquoise tiles? After all—
 "We turn into a small square, which is dark and damp by reason of the matting roofing it over, stretched on wooden beams. Here is a vegetable and meat market, whose stalls leave but a narrow aisle around the edges. Dried fruits, fresh apples, quinces, oranges, pile the stands.
 "We pass on into a crooked alley, lined on both sides by little shops. They are open in front, and some of them have counters flush with the street. Others have no counter at all. In all of them the proprietor sits on a rug amid his wares. Among wares that catch my eye are hanging metal pots which look like pewter, though



"The Entrance to the Waiting Hall (Courts of Law)," by R. P. Bonington

they are probably tinned copper. The biggest and best ones have Arabic inscriptions on them in relief, together with other decorations of arabesques and flowers. I also notice shops that would contain enlightenment for the textile curator of a certain American museum, who once showed me a piece of homespun striped in soft colors, with the interesting information that the people of 'the Orient' used it for portieres and sofa pillows. I held my tongue; but in this alley are just such stuffs for saddlecloths and saddlebags of the humbler sort, carried by mules and donkeys in pack trains. There are also white saddlebags elaborately embroidered in colors. And what would you say to a flour bag, a plain white canvas sack of the sort we throw away, decorated with blue flowers and I don't know what?

"At last the alley narrows in front of us into a dark archway. Here is the heart of the Bazaar, a place of twilight roofed in from sun, rain, or snow. I have seen something like it in Istanbul and other cities; but I have never happened to see horses, donkeys, mules, camels even, so much at home between shops and men. They jingle, to and fro through the dusky maze, shoving pedestrians aside more unceremoniously than does the mirza in front of me. My confused picture of the Bazaar, however, only grows more thereby. Rugs are what I see first, hanging on walls, spread out on counters, piled in corners. There are saddlebags, too, of the kind that belonged to the cavalier on the Russian road, and felts galore. These are a great specialty of Hamadan. One common use of them is under a saddle, which is likely to have more wood about it than is comfortable for the toughest of hide. They are also popular to sit on or sleep on, or to carpet a humble floor. It is therefore an art to decorate them with simple designs in dull red, blue, or green, with the happiest results for the eye.

"In general the various trades tend to stick together, though their boundaries are not very clear. Every now and then I come across a new department of cutlery, where are queer curved knives such as might be met at home in the girdle of my magnificent Kurd, marquetried with gold, perhaps, and having strangely watered blades. Then there is any number of jewellers' shops, with bowls of seed pearls, big filigree gold earrings, and bigger pendants, often crescent-shaped and engraved with fine lines or set with uneven stones. You see gold beads, too, and odds and ends of coins such as are always being dug up in the fields of the East, piled helter skelter with cartridges and all manner of European abominations.

"No two streets of the Bazaar are of the same length or roofed quite alike. Here one dark corridor ends suddenly in a blaze of sun. There another reaches a long tangle down hill, the dim perspective being cut at intervals by cross bars of light. I am treated, too, to sudden glimpses of courts, with camels in them, or a confusion of bales, or tall-capped people. But long before I have seen all I want to the mirza leads me around to a part of the Bazaar handsomer than any other. This is where the leather merchants foregather. Leather, you must know, is another great specialty of Hamadan; and the leather men ply their trade not under rafters or matting but high brick domes. The way in which some obscure architect han-

dled their groined vaulting is a thing to see, as are the pointed lunettes of dark wooden latticework which he set in the upper gloom of the octagons where two streets meet. And there a pointed arch is more than likely to open into a quadrangle with a pool in the center, or a trellised brick platform where it must be very pleasant for a sojourner in a caravanserai to admire the deep cusped porch of the close and their interior stalactites.

"I find here such footwear as the Sah'ab promised me, of the most wonderful shapes and colours. The ones I admire most are of an emerald green, having no more than an inch or two of hummingbird's splendour wherein to slip a hummingbird's toes. Mine, alas, are not of the gender worthy of such shoes. I also admire an instrument of brass, shaped like a hand, with which a workman beats a strip of vivid morocco. Other workmen, however, run American sewing machines as nonchalantly as if they had invented them. The saddlers and the harness makers are the natural allies of this gentry. Their craft is the more interesting to watch because of the deft things they do in the way of decorating. They inlay leather of one colour into leather of another colour, and devise out of polished metal and slivers of mirror glass quaint ornaments that are meant to glitter and jingle about a horse. Nor must I forget those leather cradles with a piece of wood set into each end for stiffening. No one dreams, of course, of leaving that wood as it comes to him. It can be carved with little arabesques, or covered, if you prefer, with a bit of brocade or old embroidery.

"And they tell me there is nothing to see in Hamadan!"

Summer Is Come at Last

Persons: H.—A Poet; C.—His Daughter.
 H. Here then, if you insist, my daughter; still, I must confess that I preferred the hill.
 The warm scent of the pinewood seemed to me
 The first true breath of summer; did you see
 The waxen hurt-bells with their promised fruit
 Already purple at the blossom's root,
 And thick among the rusty bracken strown
 Sunburnt anemones long overblown?
 Summer is come at last!
 C. And that is why
 Mine is a better place than yours to lie.
 This dark old yew tree casts a fuller shade
 Than any pine.
 H. And when
 we've dined
 I could just wade a bit while you reclined.
 C. But I still wish we had not left the birds.
 H. Empty the basket then, without more words.
 C. Father! you are perverse! Since when, I beg,
 Have forest birds been tethered by the leg?
 They're everywhere! What more can you desire?

The cuckoo shouts as though he'd never tire,
 The nuthatch, knowing that of noise you're fond,
 Keeps chucking stones along a frozen pond.
 And busy gold-crest, somewhere out of sight,
 Works at his saw with all his tiny might.
 I do not count the ring-doves or the rooks,
 We hear so much about them in the books.
 They're hardly real; but from where I sit
 I see two chaffinches, a long-tailed tit,
 A missel-thrush, a yaffle—
 That will do;
 I may have overlooked a bird or two.
 —The Return of Summer: An Eclogue, by Henry Newbolt.

The Painter's Pleasures

The painter not only takes a delight in nature, he has a new and exquisite source of pleasure opened to him in the study and contemplation of works of art.

What'er Lorrain light touch'd with soft'ning hue,
 Or savage Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew.
 He turns aside to view a country gentleman's seat with eager looks, thinking it may contain some of the rich products of art. There is an air round Lord Radnor's park, for there hang the two Claudes, the Morning and Evening of the Roman Empire—round Wilton House, for there is Vandyke's picture of the Pembroke family—round Blenheim, for there is his picture of the Duke of Buckingham's children, and the most magnificent collection of Rubens in the world—at Knowsley, for there is Rembrandt's Handwriting on the Wall—and at Burlington, for there are some of Guido's angel heads. The young artist makes a pilgrimage to each of these places, eyes them wistfully at a distance, "bosomed high in tufted trees," and feels an interest in them of which the owner is scarce conscious: he enters the well-swept walks and echoing archways, passes the threshold, is led through the wainscoted rooms, is shown the furniture, the rich hangings, the tapestry, the many services of plate—and, at last, is ushered into the room where his treasure is, the idol of his vows—some speaking face or bright landscape! He turns aside to the chambers of time, picks and chooses which shall have the best places—nearest his heart. He goes away richer than he came, richer than the possessor; and thinks that he may one day return, when he perhaps shall have done something like them, or even from failure shall have learned to admire truth and genius more.—"Table-Talk," Hazlitt.

Friends and Books
 The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over a book I have perused before, it resembles the meeting with an old one.—Oliver Goldsmith.

The French Law Courts

Since we are at the gates of the Palais de Justice let us spend a little time among the advocates and their clients in the great hall—the Salle des Pas Perdu. (In an interesting work, by the way, on this building, with a preface by the younger Dumas, the amendment, "La Salle du temps perdu," is recommended.) The French law courts, as a whole, are little different from our own: they have the same stuffiness, they give the same impression of being divided between the initiated and the uninitiated. . . . But the Salle des Pas Perdu is another thing altogether. There is nothing like that in the Strand. Our Strand Council are a dignified, clean-shaven, be-wigged race, striving to appear old and inscrutable and important. They are careful of appearances; they receive instructions only through solicitors; they affect to weigh their words; sagacious reserve is their fetish. Hence our law courts, although there are many consultations and incessant passages to and fro, are yet subdued in tone and overbearing to the talkative. But the Palais de Justice!—Babel was inaudible beside it. In the Palais de Justice everyone talks at once; no one cares a sou for appearances or reticence; there are no wigs, no short lips, no affectation of a superhuman knowledge of the world. The French advocate comes into direct communication with his client—for the most part here. The movement as well as the vociferation is incessant, for out of this great hall open as many doors as there are in a French farce, and every door is continually swinging. Indeed that is the chief effect conveyed; that one is watching a farce, since there has never been a farce yet without a legal gentleman in his robes and black velvet cap. The chief difference is that here there are hundreds of them.—"A Wanderer in Paris," E. V. Lucas.

Praise From the Brownings

Mrs. Kinney to her son, E. C. Stedman.
 Mrs. Browning is in Rome and not in Paris. And this makes me think: Miss Blagden, an English authoress here, an intimate friend of the Brownings, liked your "Ballad of the Times" which I lent her, so well, that she sent it to Mrs. Browning, who writes from Rome that both she and her husband are so delighted with it, that they beg to keep it a little longer to show to some of their literary friends. I saw Mrs. Browning's letter in which she said that "there is an individuality of meaning and a rugged strength in it," which strikes her wonderfully, "while at the same time it is melodious and artistic." Mr. Browning bids Miss Blagden congratulate me and say that it is a long time since he has seen anything that pleased him so well. This is quite wonderful for them, who scarce ever find cause for praise in any modern poet, save Tennyson! In fact, the only thing I have known Mrs. Browning to be pleased with, was the sonnet Moonlight in Italy, which I sent you recently, and of which Cleveland Cox—himself no mean poet—said, it was worthy of the old Masters of the Sonnet. . . . "Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman."

In My Name

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
 WHEN the President of the United States or the Governor of a Commonwealth issues a proclamation, it is done in the name of the nation or the state. Were these individuals to attempt it in their own name, comparatively few persons would give attention to what had been said. As it is, the people recognize that the command has been made by virtue of an authority derived from vested power and consequently respond to it. This same quality of vested power, in some degree, is found in anyone holding a position of authority which others recognize, whether it be the superintendent of a factory, the teacher in a school, or the merest civil servant. It is not the words that are spoken that have the effect, nor the individual that may use them that counts, but it is the power behind the material manifestation that means something. When Peter said to the lame man at the gate of the temple, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk," the man walked, not because of Peter, nor because of the words, in and of themselves, that had been used, but because Peter, not undervaluing his "such as I have," but understanding that it represented an invested power, gave the command by the authority that had created the heavens and the earth and all that they contain. This same thought is emphasized very strongly by Mary Baker Eddy in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 135 where she says, "Christianity as Jesus taught it was not a creed, nor a system of ceremonies, nor a special gift from a ritualistic Jehovah; but it was the demonstration of divine Love casting out error and healing the sick, not merely in the name of Christ, or Truth, but in demonstration of Truth, as must be the case in the cycles of divine light." The Bible records many manifestations of this power and Mrs. Eddy and her students in Christian Science have shown it to our own age. But before one can exercise this power it must be vested in him and the question how this investment is possible is of vital moment to mankind. We read in "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mrs. Eddy, page 133, "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection." Certainly this statement is plain. The man referred to is the perfect reflection, the one made in the image and likeness of God and not the imperfect material mortal commonly called man. This perfect man, though, is found only through crucifying the man of flesh, with his pains and pleasures, and as the individual emerges from his illusions in matter his consciousness awakens to the existence of a real man who reflects God as Mrs. Eddy has said.

If after accepting God as God one could logically ask: What is possible to Him? It might be answered by saying He is "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence," as we read on page 587 of Science and Health. It then follows that these are the attributes which a man should express as he becomes conscious of the power that these qualities confer. That is, in proportion as he reaches the standard of Principle he expresses the qualities of God and of man, his reflection. That individual who believes himself here today and perhaps gone tomorrow does not reflect in an undistorted measure "the great I AM" which not only means existence now but eternal existence. Neither can mortal consciousness gain the complete reflection which limits knowing, for God's knowledge is infinite, unrestricted. In divine Mind there can be no lack of anything; and so on throughout the list. The positive state in each case excludes the negative, if these terms may be used, and vice versa. To acquire the positive or spiritual the negative or mortal must be given up, and as this process goes on one comes into the realization of man's true being, and with this comes the power that the positive possesses. Now it should not be thought that there are really two men, a positive and negative, in one, for this is the theory of dualism, which Christian Science explodes. The negative is but a counterforce of the real, or what has been termed the positive and has neither presence nor power. It acquires seeming power only by the belief that it is an entity and has not even the seeming power the moment one ceases to accept it as true. In other words, one learns to avail himself of the actual power that belongs to man as he corrects his thought concerning man and God.

In the last chapter of Mark it is stated that Jesus said what they "that believe" will do "in my name." It is carefully recorded that the signs follow in the case of "them that believe" and without this condition precedent nothing whatever is promised. In fact, did not Jesus clearly foresee the pitfalls ahead of those who might use his name without the spiritual understanding which his understanding implied. He said, "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you." As Mrs. Eddy has unequivocally put it, "Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God." (Science and Health, p. 23.) The greatest privilege one can pos-

sibly have is speaking the name of Christ, Truth, in the face of sin, disease, and error of all kinds, but he who would truly banish the seeming ills of the flesh in the name of Truth can only do so when he has taken on the spiritual understanding as Jesus and his followers, in all ages, have done, when he recognizes his oneness with his Maker and can with unalloyed humility say, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and "It is God that worketh" in me "both to will and to do."

The Andalusian in Seville

The typical Andalusian, as one sees him here, is a type quite new to me, and a type singularly individual. He is clean-shaven, he wears a felt hat with a broad flat brim, generally drab or light grey, clothes often of the same color, and generally a very short coat, ending where a waistcoat ends, and very light trousers; over all is a voluminous black cloak lined at the edges with crimson velvet. He is generally of medium height, and he has very distinct features, somewhat large, especially the nose; a face in which every line has emphasis, a straight, thin, narrow face, a face without curves. The general expression is one of inflexibility, the eyes fixed, the mouth tight; and this fixity of expression is accentuated by the arrangement of the hair, cut very short, and shaved around the temples, so as to make a sharp line above the ear, and a point in the middle of the forehead. The complexion is dull olive. . . . There is much calm strength in the Andalusian face, a dignity which is half defiant, and which leaves room for humor, coming slowly up through the eyes, the mouth still more slowly lengthening into a smile; room also for honest friendliness, for a very inquiring interest in things, and very decided personal preferences about them. Often the face runs all to humor, and the man resembles a comic actor. But always there is the same earnestness in whatever mood, the same self-absorption; and, talkative as these people are, they sit side by side, silent, as if in brooding meditation, with more naturalness than the people of any other race.—Arthur Symonds.

To the Mocking Bird

Thou glorious mocker of the world! I hear
 Thy many voices ringing through the glooms
 Of these green solitudes; and all the clear,
 Bright joyance of their song enralls
 And floods the heart.
 —Albert Pike.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
 Alternate pages of English and French
 Cloth \$3.50
 Morocco, pocket edition . . . 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
 Alternate pages of English and German
 Cloth \$3.50
 Morocco, pocket edition . . . 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
 BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
 Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
 Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
 All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
 One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$4.50
 Three Months, \$2.25 per Month . . . 75c
 Single copies 3 cents.
 Five cents at news stands.

THE Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor directly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.
 NEWS OFFICES
 EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
 WASHINGTON: 521-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
 EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
 WESTERN: Suite 1433 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
 CANADIAN: 707 Hope, Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
 AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
 SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
 New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg., San Francisco, 255 Geary St., Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg., London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
 Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including
 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
 THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
 THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1921

EDITORIALS

A New Fight for Prohibition

It is disquieting to sober sentiment in the United States to find that some of the people who have been most intimately associated with the fight against the saloon in this country do not believe that prohibition yet is safe. That is the main disclosure of the fortnight just passed in respect to this important matter. Yet these people are not alarmists. They are simply looking the facts in the face, and stating their plain conclusions. They are not deceiving themselves in the matter, and they have the prohibition cause so sincerely at heart that they will not allow the public to be deceived either. Beyond all question, the prohibition policy and the laws for its enforcement are already quite effectively stated. Moreover, the record of enforcement is steadily improving. Yet there are two phases of the outlook that are occasioning doubt and misgiving. One is the attitude of Congress with respect to a modification of the enforcement law. The other is the changed methods of the liquor interests in undertaking to influence public opinion.

There is no mincing the fact that the Congress is not safe for prohibition. There is not much doubt about the one now sitting, but the present session will probably have little or nothing to do with the prohibition question. Yet even this one appears to be much safer on this issue than it really would be if a vote on the Volstead law should be forced. At least, that is the feeling of certain prohibition leaders who are in a position to know what they are talking about. These men feel that many Congressmen will vote against the beer and wine amendment when they know such an amendment cannot possibly pass, but will vote for it if they think it has reasonable assurance of passing. As the general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League points out, some Congressmen deceive the public by this sort of voting, and while the members who honestly favor prohibition will vote their convictions in all circumstances, the majority margin of real prohibitionists in Congress is very small. Exactly what reappointment may do with this majority is not yet clear. But the prohibition leaders feel that it can hardly fail to have a tendency to increase the proportion of Congressmen from the cities, at the same time that it decreases the proportion from the country districts. And in proportion as the cities tend to be wet territory, while the country districts tend to be dry, reappointment threatens to cut down the Congressional voting strength for prohibition. That means that the next Congressional election may give the prohibitionists of the country the stiffest fight they have ever gone through. No wonder, then, that they are not deceiving themselves. They are earnestly striving to keep what they have gained for the country. They are not minimizing the popular sentiment that unquestionably is based behind them. Yet they are under no illusion as to the severity of the test to which prohibition is now surely to be subjected.

Apparently the liquor interests are laying all their plans with that coming test in view. They are no more in a mood to abandon the fight than they were a year ago. They mean to leave no effort neglected that will count for the election of wet Congressmen next time. Meanwhile they are doing their utmost, it seems, by unscrupulous alliance with the criminal element, to break down the effects of the prohibition law and to undermine the sentiment that supports it. Just in proportion as the so-called legal traffic in liquor has been stopped, the illegal traffic has been rendered more profitable. And in proportion as the laws, when strictly and sagaciously applied, are steadily found effective in checking this new form of the traffic, the liquor interests, as the actual traffic in illegal liquor becomes increasingly difficult and dangerous, are turning it into specious argument where-with to undermine public sentiment.

This new adroitness of the liquor interests is the second main feature of the present outlook that is arousing uneasiness amongst the prohibition leaders. At this moment nobody can tell how far the public is likely to be misled by it. Millions who do not attend the churches or read the sort of publications that are presenting information of the beneficial effects of the prohibition policy have little appreciation of the extent or subtlety of the pro-liquor propaganda that has flooded the press in recent months. They can hardly be expected to be on their guard against the new flood that is now rising. The hopeful thing about this phase of the matter is that the prohibition workers have authoritative knowledge of the pro-liquor campaign in advance. They know that the brewers and other liquor interests have formulated an elaborate plan for a campaign in the press. As long ago as December 4 an article headed "Prohibition Will Be Fought in the Newspapers," appeared in The Fourth Estate, a newspaper men's newspaper. This article showed that the drive against the Volstead enforcement act, and in favor of "personal liberty" as understood by the liquor sellers, would be carried on by means of large advertisements in the daily papers, beginning with the middle section of the country, comprising Cleveland, New Orleans, St. Louis and Baltimore, and taking up other great sections in turn. This advertising was to be put out in the name of an organization, composed of the liquor sellers and their sympathizers, signing itself the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. With each advertisement, the liquor men planned to publish, if possible, two columns of names of men well known locally or throughout the country, as being back of the movement to break down the prohibition law.

This plan is now being put into effect. An advertisement of this very sort appeared in a Baltimore newspaper in the closing days of December, using the name of the association as predicted with names of Baltimore business and professional men purporting to be ready to lend their aid. It has already had one effect that perhaps was not anticipated by those who paid for it. It has started a backfire in other publications, notably

the Manufacturers Record, the great business weekly of the south. This periodical finds it "an amazing fact that reputable business men should be willing to sign their names to such a statement." It sees them, by that action, practically indorsing the violation of law and encouraging law-breakers by what it declares to be, in effect, a "cowardly surrender to the criminals." Many people who do not read the Record regularly will doubtless find themselves stirred by its statement that it has "never before seen so dangerous a proposition put before the public by supposedly law-abiding men." Yet such a proposition is not out of keeping with the activities of the liquor interests in their effort to save their nefarious traffic from extinction. Such a proposition merely shows how far these interests are willing to go, in utter disregard of the national well-being.

It shows, too, how daring and persistent are the forces which the sober sentiment of this nation will have to meet in the new struggle that is coming in Congress.

Armenia

AS FAR as Armenia is concerned, the note which has just been addressed to Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations, by President Wilson, cannot be said to inspire much hope. Whatever may be the position in Armenia today, whether the country has really "gone red," or has simply submitted to the dictates of Moscow as a last desperate resort, the first requisite of any help that may be extended to her is that it should be extended quickly. What is the position? As long ago as last November, the Assembly of the League of Nations addressed a request to President Wilson to act as mediator, in behalf of Armenia, between the Armenian Republic and the forces of the Turkish Nationalists by which the country was sore pressed. President Wilson agreed to undertake the task on conditions that he received the "moral and diplomatic support of the principal powers" and the "good offices" of the Council of the League of Nations in indicating the persons "to whom the representative selected by the President should address himself in the effort to bring peace out of the Armenian chaos." The League of Nations gratefully accepted Mr. Wilson's terms, and the next step was the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau to act as the President's representative in the matter.

Meanwhile, however, Armenia, no longer able to hold out against the combined attacks of Turks, Tartars, and Bolshevik Russians, chose what she regarded as the least of three evils, submitted to Moscow, and agreed to "go red." The allied powers were apparently shocked beyond measure over such a shamefully renegade development. More in sorrow than in anger, they voted against the admission of Armenia to the League of Nations; every day that passed saw them more than ever lukewarm on the subject of mediation by the President of the United States; and the information and assistance which the President had stipulated were not forthcoming. Finally, on December 26, Mr. Wilson received from Mr. Hymans a telegram making perfectly clear, amongst other things, the impracticability or futility of the President's addressing himself to the Armenians and Kemalists.

In his most recent note, Mr. Wilson declares himself inclined to share this view, and then proceeds to maintain that the only hope he can see for a settlement of the Armenian question lies in a settlement of the Russian question. What exactly this means in the way of postponement only those who have studied the Russian question to some extent can appreciate. For more than three years, now, this question has been the despair of diplomatic Europe. Governments which have agreed very largely on all other questions have split on the Russian question. The method of dealing with Russia is a matter of fierce debate in practically every civilized country, and yet, if the policy outlined in Mr. Wilson's note is to be accepted, a settlement of this question must precede any effort to deal with Armenia. Mr. Wilson, it is true, does not leave the matter in the air. He advocates a quite definite and specific policy as regards Russia. "But this does not help matters from the Armenian point of view. The soundness or otherwise of Mr. Wilson's plan is, for the moment, entirely beside the point; what is to the point is the fact that the prospects of securing an early settlement of the Russian question, along the lines proposed by Mr. Wilson, are, to say the least of them, not particularly bright, and that Armenia is condemned to wait on this settlement. Can anyone really blame Armenia for "going red"?"

The Expanding Conception of Parks

PROBABLY almost everybody thinks of a park as a tract of land devoted to public use and enjoyment. But no such common agreement would be possible as to the manner in which a park comes into existence as a park, simply because the ways in which parks come into being are almost as varied as the physical aspects of the parks themselves. Nobody knows when the practice began of reserving public areas for the use and delight of the people. The practice is as old as civilization. The Egyptians liked to ornament their parks with colonnades and other forms of architecture. The Assyrians and Persians set aside wide areas of mountain country, which they were pleased to decorate. What Roman parks were like, the modern tourist knows. Of European parks of the present, some of those that appear in and near the great cities are interesting reminders of the plans of former generations for defense against warlike attack. The old city walls, their surrounding ditches, and the reserves of open ground outside, all correspond to particular military requirements of an early date. As the cities have grown, spreading beyond the original inclosing walls, the later encirclement of defenses has been marked by the parks and reservations of a later time. Today many a modern park of the concentric chains discernible in European cities is the military reservation of some earlier day, while more than one boulevard or promenade in the series now joining these parks had its beginnings in the military purposes of a bygone war lord.

The same impulse which, in Europe, made parks out of old forts and city walls, found its early material in America in such things as the public commons that were

a feature of most of the American towns in the days when the United States was a new country. Such parks are often spoken of, somewhat disparagingly, nowadays, as public grounds. But that is because the American notion of a park has expanded with the expansion of the populous areas of American cities. In default of old military reservations to profit by, the Americans have made reservations offhand, merely for the sake of providing open spaces and bits of green country where they may constantly relieve the growing oppression of mere buildings.

But the term parks, in the United States, took on its deepest meaning when it began to be applied to the great national reservations. Not many people will realize that the first of these was that which included the Hot Springs of Arkansas, in 1832. But that is the fact. It marked an instinct, rather than a carefully deliberated purpose. Just as the expanding cities felt instinctively that they must reserve open spaces in anticipation of their growth, so Congress had the impulse to set apart the tract that included the Hot Springs, as a means of preserving it for the days when the country should have become more fully occupied. There was no special objective or policy about the matter, any more than there was 40 years later, when the natural wonders of the Yellowstone were likewise safeguarded, or 17 years thereafter, when the Casa Grande ruin in Arizona was likewise made secure against encroachment. There followed, however, what Robert Stirling Yard has called the middle period of national park development, when some of the greatest of the natural wonders of the west were included in the series of permanent reservations. Among these were Yosemite Valley, the grove of gigantic sequoia trees, the region of Mount Rainier, and that of the wonderful Crater Lake. By this time the American public had begun to awaken to the values involved in such unique tracts, and the mild clamor for additional preserves that arose whenever a specially beautiful bit of country gained local repute, played its part in forcing Congress to a more comprehensive dealing with the question of parks, and eventually to the formulation of a policy.

Strangely enough, it was the war that really made the people of the United States acquainted with their great preserves. They had been spending more or less time in overseas travel. The war stopped that. Then those who still had time and money turned to a more detailed exploration of the United States itself. Particularly, the Pacific Exposition of 1915 drew thousands across the continent from the populous east. Going or coming, it became the object of almost every traveler to visit one or more of the great reservations. People began to realize for the first time what it meant to have these great tracts, unique in their beauty and marvelous in the geologic records which they preserved. In these the American public newly discovered America and found a peculiar sort of world supremacy. Their treasure, however, is not for the American people alone. Like that corresponding series of national parks in Canada, this is a treasure freely held in trust for the benefit of all the world.

Contemporary Reviewing

THE current fashions in book reviewing are not nearly so bizarre as some of the newest modes of literature generally. Even the most radical periodicals, which applaud themselves for being entirely modern, follow many of the conventions in criticism, content to brandish only once in a while a phraseology that they consider particularly trenchant with novelty. In this, the public is perhaps fortunate, for most readers might not like to encounter, as a continual exercise, the critical fencing of such a rapid gentleman as Mr. H. L. Mencken, or such a subtle analyst as Mr. Ezra Pound. Many a contemporary reviewer, conventional or unconventional, manifests only a fluent cleverness that has a certain vraisemblance not altogether convincing. At a period when all the world is learning to write for publication, it is not remarkable that there should be in criticism, as in the books criticized, an excess of facile word combinations with all too little of truly developing import.

A review may serve a purpose, indeed, though it merely entertains, for, after all, the impressions presented, whether they are supposed to be in accord with provable standards or to consign such standards to a vortex of modernity, are inevitably more or less personal, varying with all the complex presumptions of personality. Whatever awakens the reader and arouses him to do some thinking for himself in respect to a book may be said to be a review. Yet if the comments in a review are more attractive than the book itself, as is often the case in these days when almost anything can find its publisher, the review as such is just a piece of ephemeral pleasantness, with a reaction of unpleasantness for the reader who is thus led to invest in the book.

Contemporary reviewing would do well, then, if it were to ignore the futile mediocrities that are published in such profusion. Intelligent selection of books to be noticed ought to make it an honor for a book to be reviewed at all. When people with well-known names give undue time and effort to the detection and public appreciation of minute signs of promise in the thousands of volumes of each year, the whole scheme of reviewing degenerates into an accessory to the advertising of what may not deserve to be advertised. Fulfillment, even though it seem minor, should have precedence over vague promise, in the choice of books to be reviewed by a periodical with limited space for the purpose.

The real vigor in the literary products of any one country should be most easily discerned by those whose taste has not been restricted by national boundaries. Reviewing, to be valuable, should show a more international and universal appreciation of present fulfillment. As Mr. Pound remarks in one of his own reviews, "The necessity, or at least the advisability of comparing English or American work with French work is not readily granted by the usual English or American writer. If you suggest it, the Englishman answers that he has not thought about it—he does not see why he should bother himself about what goes on south of the Channel; the American replies by stating that you are 'no longer American.' This is the bitterest jibe in his vocabulary. The net result is that

it is extremely difficult to read one's contemporaries. After a time one tires of 'promise.'"

Since this was written about three years ago, there has been some development of an international point of view in reviewing, evident in such periodicals as the London Mercury and The Dial, of New York, as well as in the smaller literarily iconoclastic periodicals that are still for the very elect. Robert Bridges and Richard Aldington, for instance, have produced some very readable modern criticism, showing an international approach to the subject of contemporary literature. Even when reviewing is considered as an aid to publishing and book-selling, it must actually broaden appreciation in order to be effective. This broadening will be accomplished, not by merely eccentric personal revolts against the usual nor by any stubborn clinging to false standards, but by the animated expression of what is universal, with true vigor in abundant variety. This is the remedy for the vain miscellaneousness of much current reviewing, which as Keith Preston remarks in "The Periscope," may be summed up by H. M. Tomlinson's words where, in his "Sea and the Jungle," he speaks of "an inextricable welter of calm errors, neatly initiated by unknown fools," referring, however, to a commercial inventory instead of contemporary literary criticism.

Editorial Notes

It is well known as a political maxim that one cannot build up a federated state artificially. The truth of the maxim is being experienced in Montenegro, and there is just a suspicion that Alsace may prove to be another example. However enthusiastic for incorporation with France the Alsatians may be, the alleged attempt to thrust the French language down their throats may prove ultimately as disastrous as the former German policy of superimposing that of the Fatherland. There are many who have only a halting knowledge of French, and others who know no tongue but German. If the French cannot appreciate a German-speaking Alsatian enthusiastically declaring his love and loyalty to France in the only language he knows, then they must be sadly lacking in a true and essential sense of humor.

REGENT STREET, in London, has been the scene of a great shopping pilgrimage lately, during the period euphemistically called "Bargain Sales," but what the connection between Regent Street, an elephant, and Cox's Bank is, might remain a mystery or furnish a story of enterprise and extravagance had not the truth come to light that the animal was not bargain-hunting but had been in the locality some thousands of years ago, long before the Regent, or Mr. Cox, or winter sales. He was a prehistoric character, and the bank upon which he browsed was under the site of the present bank, a bank upon which the wild thyme grew, if there was wild thyme in those remote days. It brings a sense of country life to the shopper to feel that there was a period when there were no streets, no bargains, but inhabitants of the district roamed about at leisure and nipped the tender tops of the prehistoric trees and shrubs and admired the sunsets without a thought of income tax or "exchange," or any of those products of civilization that people are now endeavoring to reduce to something nearer a prehistoric proportion.

PEOPLE in North, South, and Central America who hope for a constantly increasing Pan-American unity may well be pleased in watching the tendency of the study of languages in high schools and colleges of the United States. Reports generally point to a tremendous growth of classes in Spanish. Taking one instance, the enrollment in the various language courses in all the high schools of New York City this fall, is understood to have been: Spanish 28,229, French 19,084, Latin 14,522, Greek 168, Italian 144, German 60. Two comments might be made in this respect, first, that pupils in American public schools are quick to discern a significant development, and second, that a decided leaning in education toward that which is economic or vocational is here definitely shown. There seems to be no important reason for the study of Spanish in the United States except for its practical value, inasmuch as Spanish can lay little claim to noteworthy literature. Neither is this study, pursued because of enormous present-day dealings with Spanish-speaking countries. The pupils' study of this language must be said to be based, for the most part, upon a faith in the future.

A PACIFIC COAST musical paper publishes some consoling comments on the melancholy subject of "jazz." It offers no denial of the perfectly obvious fact that in the large hotels only jazz music is provided, and that, in a city like San Francisco, jazz pervades practically every dancing floor. At the same time it is made plain that this ugly, unattractive cult embodies no triumph over the more graceful choreographic arts, for the simple reason that these graceful arts are allowed to remain dormant. Not a university, college, or school is found to give instruction in correct dancing, while no indication that jazz is not the highest form of the dance finds its way to the young people, either by way of public opinion or through any other reliable channels. Thus there emerges a hopeful side of the situation, since jazz is obviously not so much an undesirable art as the temporary absence of art in any form, the first movement to improve the standards will have every opportunity of shaking the all-pervading jazz to its very foundations.

A TYPICAL Scots crofter weaving with the old-fashioned hand weaving loom side by side with the very latest power-loom, giving an idea of the great gain in output, and quality achieved by mechanical invention, will be an interesting item at the Efficiency Exhibition, in London, where the use of invention and effort will be shown to be of greater value than mere personal application. Not only will the productions be seen to be more quickly executed, but the worker will find the process less mechanical, strange as this may appear. What will doubtless strike all visitors is the enormous increase in efficiency in the weaving industry brought about by labor-saving machinery. It seems strange, too, that more workers are required to keep up with the efficient power-loom.